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One Red Army Enters Brest Litovsk, Another Sweeps Over Vistula River; Europe Propaganda Tide Rises in U.S.

Waves Hold Open House; Front Impressed Stimson; Rescue of Jews Assured

The World's Day—July 27, 1944

Boston: Waves Invite Civilian Inspection

Celebrating the second anniversary of the Women's Naval Reserve, Waves stationed in Boston are holding open house this evening at their new barracks in the Hotel Lincolnshire. Civilians are invited to inspect the quarters. [Page 2.]

Many New England industries were charged by a War Production Board official today with the excessive loss and burning of vitally-needed wastepaper. [Page 2.]

Because of a drastic reduction in number of large size truck and bus tires available for rationing in Massachusetts in August, all applications will have to be approved by a newly-formed State Emergency Truck Tire Board. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall spent only $254.51 to win the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, it has been disclosed in Washington by the Senatorial Campaign Expenditures Investigating Committee. His expenses were listed as for printing, advertising, and circulars.

Washington: Stimson Praises American Soldiers

The smoothness and celerity with which the Allied war effort in Normandy was unfolding greatly impressed Secretary of War Stimson on his recent visit to Europe, Mr. Stimson said. The Secretary praised the courage and spirit of American soldiers. [Page 3.]

The War Production Board said "it is impossible to determine when domestic mechanical refrigerators may again be made." The stockpile dwindled from 700,000 in February of 1942 to 55,000 at present.

The United States, "with the co-operation of all our allies," must control "the future use of all the islands of the Pacific," according to Rep. Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will head the United States delegation to next month's postwar peace talks here with Russia, Great Britain, and China.

Europe: Deputation Assured of Jewish Rescue

The Archbishop of Canterbury headed a deputation which discussed with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden the possibility of rescuing Jews in German-controlled territory, particularly in Hungary, the London Radio said. The deputation was assured by Mr. Eden that all practical steps would be taken to save the largest number possible.

Speedy trial for Pietro Caruso, former Rome police chief charged by the Italian Tribunal with corruption and other crimes, has been urged by Italian authorities who have asked the Allied Control Commission to allow Italian law to be applied before Aug. 15, the date the administration of Rome is to be transferred to the Italian Government.

Montagu C. Norman, former governor of the Bank of England now celebrating its 250th anniversary, will receive a barony, No. 10 Downing Street announced.

Russia is ready to buy millions of pounds of British postwar machinery, a Soviet Trade official stated in London. Before the war the Soviets were supplied almost exclusively by German firms.

First administrative concentration camp for liberated France has been established near Cherbourg, under the supervision of M. François Coulet, commissioner for Normandy under the French Provisional Government, the Brazzaville Radio said in a radiocast recorded by CBS.

National: First Major War Contract Terminated

Final settlement of the first major war contract termination of World War II, a $217,000,000 agreement with International Harvester Company, to produce tanks at Bettendorf, Iowa, was announced by Col. John Slezak, Chief of the Chicago Ordnance District. [Financial Page.]

The Cutter Cobb, bearing 117 cadets of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., on the first open water training cruise since the start of the war, docked at Miami, Fla.

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, said in Spartanburg, S. C., that the turn of events in Germany has made it imperative that Congress give immediate consideration to demobilization legislation.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican presidential nominee, announced in Albany that he will put a 15-subject agenda before the conference of Republican governors in St. Louis next Wednesday and predicted an end to "disgraceful . . . bickering" between government units on Jan. 20, 1945.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

War Plants in Bay State Show Drop of 44,767 Workers in Year

Employment in Massachusetts plants engaged wholly or partially on war orders has declined by 44,767 workers during the past year, according to the monthly surveys of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

When war industry in the Commonwealth reached its high mark in June of 1943, the number of wage earners in plants concerned totaled 360,973. Last June they were down to 316,206. The decrease is 12½ per cent.

For all manufacturing industry, non-war as well as war, the records indicate that the number employed in June of 1944 was smaller by 9.3 per cent than in June of 1943, and that the amount paid in wages was smaller by 3.8 per cent.

There were 544,342 employees in 2,075 establishments reporting to the State in June of last year, and 501,408 in 2,081 last month. The concerns are to a large extent identical companies.

This reduction in the industrial work force goes far to explain why the War Manpower Commission is promoting "Loyalty Week" here next week and why it brought the big war exhibit, "Shot From the Sky" to Boston. The WMC's object is to hold present war workers to their jobs and get out more.

Employment fell off more in Quincy last June than in any other city of the State. The drop registered 7.9 per cent. Quincy's dominant industry is the great shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Quincy Wages Down

Total wages paid in Quincy manufacturing came down 14.2 per cent during the month, and average weekly earnings 6.8 per cent.

While the trend in manufacturing employment in the State and also in the nation has been downward for many months, by contrast private industry in Boston's city limits—not Metropolitan Boston—has held its own.

Despite the decline in employment in the State at large during the year, Boston proper has 700

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Stoneham—Sunday.
Falmouth—Sunday.
Woods Hole—Sunday.
Lincoln—Sunday.

Amazonia Needs Hardy Pioneers

High over the deepest reaches of the Amazon Basin in the nose of a Catalina flying boat, The Christian Science Monitor's South American correspondent plunged in and out of tropical rainstorms that explain why Amazon soils are generally leached.

One acre of the best Iowa soil, if exposed to the Amazon rains without adequate cover, would be nearly depleted within a year, and beyond profitable farming in two years.

These and other facts about the Amazon that have a bearing on whether the world's largest remaining frontier can make homes for new millions, are colorfully described in today's installment of "Uncensored South America." First Page, Second Section.

Ride-Sharing Order Raises Complications

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's a growing tendency today on the part of many New England riders who do not own automobiles to regard themselves as indispensable.

This grows from recent publicity regarding the Office of Price Administration's program to step up the efficiency of car pooling, which will be put into effect by local War Price and Rationing Boards on August 1.

After that date, ration boards will begin to refuse to issue full supplemental gasoline rations for home-to-work driving to those car owners who have not formed a full-car club. The new mileage regulations, which require home-to-work drivers to carry three riders, in addition to the driver, in order to qualify for supplemental gasoline rations, have given many who do not own cars an exaggerated impression of their own importance to the motorists, the latter complain.

Paid $1 Each

Citing his own experience in referring to this growing tendency, one suburban Boston motorist said that, for some months past, he had been carrying four passengers regularly into Boston each morning, and driving them home again each night.

For a time, these riders had paid him a dollar each per week—one-half the regular bus fare. Things went along nicely, he reported, with everyone happy, until the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Several national blocs step up demands for territory grants after the war.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—The flood of propaganda designed to win American support for this or that territorial settlement in Europe after the war is expected to increase with the growing signs of German weakness. In fact, the State Department branch assigned to keep watch on this activity reports that propagandists already are stepping up their output.

The work of these various groups—generally staffed by persons born in the country whose aims they are furthering—is following the pattern set during World War I. It will be recalled that from 1914 to 1918 many real, and a few spurious, spokesmen for the aspirations of the Central and Eastern European countries were busy in the United States pleading their causes. Perhaps the most successful were the Czechs and the Slovaks whose efforts resulted in the formation of Czechoslovakia.

During the present conflict the most active appear to be the Poles and the Hungarians, although the Romanians, Greeks, Czechs, and Latvians are also busy. As might be expected, many claims put forward by these different groups are conflicting and in some cases mildly embarrassing to the United States Government. So far, however, this Government has taken what might be called a liberal attitude toward this propagandizing and has not considered it necessary to impose restrictions.

Poles Attack Soviet

Probably the most violent propaganda, and therefore the most disturbing to the State Department, is that issued by various Polish nationalist groups in this country. An example of this is the Bulletin of an organization called the Pulaski Foundation. This publication is strongly anti-Russian, and while Washington does not question its right to hold whatever views it wishes about the Soviet Union, the State Department probably would prefer not to have the Russian-Polish question agitated in the United States while this

Continued on Page 14, Column 7

Japanese guns pointed east as U. S. forces carry out attack on Guam from west.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON GUAM—July 26. Delayed.—Apparently one reason for the weak resistance encountered by the American forces landing on Guam was that the Japanese had expected the landing to take place on the eastern side of the island.

Our men, climbing Mount Alifan, near the beachhead have come upon Japanese artillery all pointing over the hill eastward. Their intention had evidently been to use the summit of Mount Alifan to mask their artillery.

Following their spectacular landing on the island, the Marines and Infantry of the Southern Task Force are now engaged in enlarging the beachhead south of the Orote Peninsula.

Resistance Spotty

Japanese resistance so far has been spotty with the exception of a counterattack against the Marines poised halfway up strategic Mt. Alifan.

Aside from this counterattack the principal obstacle American forces have had to contend with has been supplying the beach over the slippery boulders which send equipment lurching precariously and leave many tractors spinning treads helplessly.

With the exception of mortar fire early yesterday, which wrecked some equipment at the edge of the beach, the Japanese have been putting up surprisingly light resistance.

Not all pillboxes were manned and in many cases the Japanese have cleared out to other positions leaving rearguard snipers to hold up the advance.

At Agat village, however, crossfire from two hidden machine-gun nests wiped out the majority of a platoon before being silenced.

Opposition Prospects

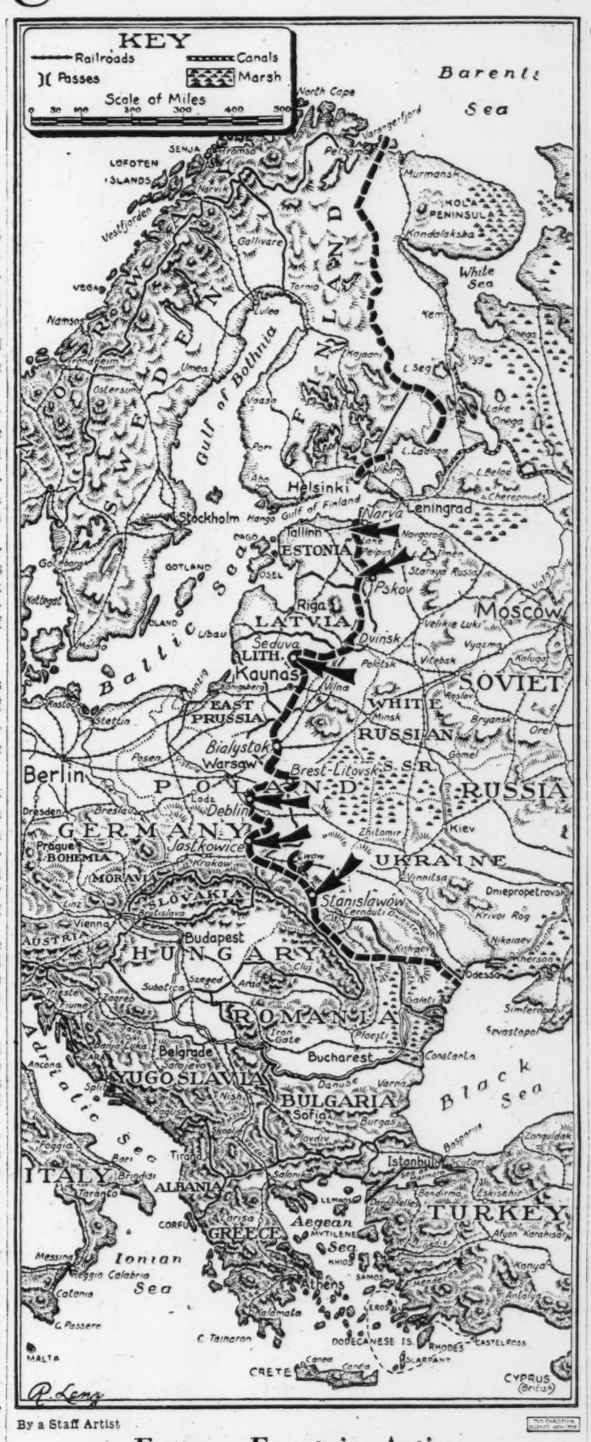
It is too early to tell whether Japan's national day of mourning over Saipan's loss and the shakeup of the Japanese Cabinet is going to affect the fighting here. In our sector so far there has been no contact with heavy enemy concentrations.

I spent the morning on foot, with an occasional ride, touring the beachhead. Destroyers' howitzers are firing steadily while spotting-planes circle round overhead. Occasionally a plane will attack a point. The beach is badly chewed up, trees are scarred, their tops have been knocked off by our gunfire. Agat, a village of 700 persons, is entirely in ruins. The road to the beach is full of holes.

I visited several command posts at one of which I was sniped at.

So far our operations have been uninterrupted by the Japanese Air Force or fleet.

Map of Guam: Page 6.



By a Staff Artist

Eastern Front in Action

Complete map of Russian front from Finland to Balkans shows the main Russian gains as taking place toward the center of the long 2,000-mile line. Arrows indicate the main points of advance. Broken line is the present battle front.

General McNair killed in front-line action in Normandy—Nazis dig in at Pisa.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russia's irresistible advance swept across the Vistula River today, captured two great German strongholds, and entered a third.

Warsaw came within sound of battle front firing as Marshal Stalin announced capture of Bialystok to the north and Stanislawów in the Carpathian foothills at the southern end of the line.

Soviet Radio announced that Red Army units had entered the stronghold of Brest Litovsk, far back in a 130-mile salient directly east of Warsaw.

The Red Army was reported by BBC as only 38 miles from Warsaw, south of the city, near where it had crossed the Vistula around Deblin.

The fall of both Brest Litovsk and Bialystok appeared to indicate a serious collapse in the German central front.

Russians were attacking at all points in the line, from Narva, in the north—Estonia's third city—which was captured yesterday—to Delyatin, 800 miles below, in the Carpathians, 20 miles from the Czech border.

This strategy is putting German reserves to a severe test. The Germans are adopting the method of slow retirement, holding on to key points as long as possible. If Bialystok is captured immediately, as it presumably will be, it can hardly be long before the Red Armies reach Warsaw.

Heavy fighting continued in Normandy, where American Sherman tanks were instrumental in forcing back the German defense, gaining nine miles in two days, reaching Periers, near the western end of the line, and pushing down the road toward Coutances.

The United States War Department has been notified that Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, recently commanding the American Army ground forces, and since then working on "an important assignment," has been killed while observing the operations in the front line.

In Italy, German resistance had tightened. The Allied Eighth Army, however, had come within eight miles of Florence, which the Germans were said to have declared an open city. If there is a likelihood of this historic city escaping war destruction, the same cannot be said of Pisa, where the Germans still hold some sections and are preparing to defend them. The British already are charging the Germans with using the famous Leaning Tower as a spotter station.

While the western land forces were slowed down, the airmen continued active. Mediterranean Air Force expeditions downed 78 German planes over Southern Europe. The 15th United States Air Force accounted for 64 enemy planes over Romania, Poland, and elsewhere. One group undertook a warning flight over Hungary's Capital, Budapest.

Meanwhile, in the Southern Pacific, Lord Louis Mountbatten's report of the previous day's bombardment of Sabang on the Dutch East Indies island of Sumatra said the attack practically had wiped out all the installations of this base. Battleships, cruisers, and destroyers joined in pouring shells into the city.

Dewey and Bricker Face Task Of Resolving Personal Views

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27 — In the wake of a 24-hour strategy conference which they have just completed, it developed today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and John W. Bricker will have to reconcile soon serious differences on four issues of policy if the Republican presidential and vice-presidential nominees are not to find themselves in major conflict before their campaign is long under way.

These differences are not admitted publicly by either of the two candidates, but they were disclosed during the course of the press conference which the Governors held jointly while Governor Bricker was visiting at the Executive Mansion here.

While Governor Bricker was holding forth on a number of controversial topics, Governor Dewey, thus far using a political caution which embraces silence as its main expression, was careful not to indicate his assent. And a recapitulation of the opinions advanced by Governor Bricker in comparison with the previously stated position of Governor Dewey showed substantial divergencies on these main points:

1. Governor Bricker re-emphasized that he favors international co-operation without commitments and hopes to see world peace preserved without the use of organized force to back it. He says he does not want to see the United States pledge itself in advance to employ armed force to prevent aggression and he believes the Republican platform expresses that view.

But Governor Dewey has advocated, both before and after his nomination, that the United States "must" be prepared to undertake new obligations and responsibilities in the community of nations" and must be willing "to join with other nations to secure the peace of the world, by force if necessary, against any future outbreak of international gangsterism."

2. Governor Bricker told the political correspondents with whom he met while he was here that he intended to deliver the same kind of speeches as the Party's vice-presidential nominee which he delivered throughout the

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'Leapfrog' in Little Planes Seen for Families in Future

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Families "leapfrogging" in their own or a rented plane from airport to airport across the United States as the travel mode in the not-too-distant future, was visualized today by William Piper, President of the Piper Aircraft Company, manufacturers of the popular Little Cub plane, in an interview before his talk to members of the Aeronautic Association at luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Piper, who, with his son, flew into the Norwood-Canton airport in their own little plane yesterday, said, however, that first there must be a program of constructing tens of thousands of airports throughout the country in order to take care of such traffic.

"These airports do not necessarily need to be large or elaborate," he said. "The runways should range anywhere from 1,800 to 2,000 feet. These don't have to be cement, but can be constructed of sod, which, I believe, is the best runway there is."

While this airplane manufacturer did not believe that individually-owned planes will supplant automobiles, he felt that the growth in flying would be as gradual as that of the automobile industry.

The first step, he believed, in encouraging people to own their planes would be the relaxation of aeronautic rules governing air travel.

"They are too stringent and should be modified," he declared. "It is not necessary to be a meteorologist or a navigation expert," he said, "to get about the country in one of these little planes.

"There are enough weather experts available to give this information to any pilot desiring to land in a distant city. Also the ground will be marked with directions to various airports as clearly as highways are marked for the motorist today."

Asked if he thought these planes should have two-way radios, he said that it would be convenient, but not at all necessary.

"All a fellow has to do is look around," he said, "and he can locate his landing field and tell

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British Princess Signs First Acts

LONDON, July 27 (Reuter)—With King George away in Italy, Princess Elizabeth has signed a series of new Acts of Parliament, for the first time since she was appointed Councillor of State.

This was disclosed today when a royal commission, signifying royal assent to these acts, was read in the House of Lords.

With her signature was also that of the Queen.

Usually a commission contains the traditional words "Signed by His Majesty with his own hand."

A Million 'Thanks' But Not a 'Welcome'

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP) — What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the you know what.

An Army officer in Newport News lifted his telephone and dialed "O." Then asked for a long-distance number. The operator said "thank you, just a minute, please."

After waiting a few minutes the officer was startled to hear a plaintive voice ask, "won't you please say 'you're welcome'? All day long I say 'thank you' and no one ever says 'you're welcome'."

He did.

Hitler Needs Startling Victory; Goebbels Befogs Army Revolt

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 26. Delayed—Assessment of the "putsch and purge" in Germany, from what little reliable information is available here, leaves one conclusion.

It is that Hitler has placed himself in a position where he must produce a startling success if he is to retain the virtual stranglehold which he has clamped upon a disillusioned nation.

Having used the plot against his person to forge unparalleled controls upon the German people, he now must justify this by something to offset the repeated failures of the past year.

[It is interesting to note that Mr. Dosch's interpretation was written before the Goebbels speech in which the German Propaganda Minister promised new victories, new weapons, and new surprises.]

Cumulative Effect

If the promises and the new hardships fail to result in military successes—as is most apt to be the case—the cumulative effect will place the Nazi regime in an even worse position than that in which it found itself before the purge.

One phase of the plot which is most surprising to observers here is the form it took. A putsch engineered by the General Staff long had been anticipated. But what they were expected to do was to kidnap Hitler, establish a new General Staff, and keep the whole thing in the dark as long as possible.

Then, when the new Army group had things under control and was in a position to start armistice negotiations, the whole thing would have flared into the open.

But the plot broke as it did with the support and sympathy

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 27—Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' radiocast account last night of the "revolt of the generals" adds little to information already put out by the Hitler regime to appeal to the Nazi mentality.

Briefly put, Dr. Goebbels' case was there had been a revolt among the generals which culminated in the smuggling of the bomb into Hitler's presence and the effort to raise the signal for a revolt of anti-Hitler officers and soldiers

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10-Ton 'Rockets'; Nazi V-2 Weapon?

By the Associated Press
Advance Command Post, Allied Expeditionary Force, July 27

An Allied commenator said today that German talk of using 10-ton explosive rockets against England, in the manner of the robot bombs ,may not be sheer propaganda talk:

He pointed to attacks by RAF Lancasters on possible V-2 (rocket) sites with 12,000-pound "quake-makers."

A new rocket is reported from certain unauthenticated sources inside France to weigh about 90 tons at launching. Its size is said to diminish as fuel is expended in flight through the stratosphere and the 10-ton warhead is designed as the part of this monster weapon to reach its destination.

The commenator said V-2 might be highly inaccurate or might fizzle out in flight, but that there should be no wishful thinking.

Eastern Front:

Russians Span Vistula Enter Brest Litovsk

Russian troops surged across the Vistula River southeast of Warsaw, captured Bialystok 110 miles northeast of the Polish Capital, and were reported by the Moscow Radio to have stormed into the streets of Brest Litovsk.

Premier Joseph Stalin an-

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Share-the-Ride Order Raises Complications

Continued from Page 1

recent car-sharing publicity. Then, the passengers, apparently feeling themselves indispensable to the motorist, stopped paying for their rides.

When they had not paid him for several weeks, the driver queried his passengers about the matter, and they replied that, since the OPA now compels car owners to share their automobiles, they felt they did not need to pay him any longer.

He promptly ceased carrying the passengers, whereupon they reported him to his local ration board. Apparently, from complaints received by the OPA, this tendency on the part of many riders to regard themselves as necessary to the motorist in order to obtain his supplemental gasoline, is becoming widespread.

Rotate Use of Cars

Actually, the sort of full-car club which the OPA wishes to encourage by this policy, the Regional office pointed out today, is one in which motorists rotate the use of their cars, riding together, and leaving cars at home that otherwise would be using up gasoline, rubber, and parts.

By riding together, members of such a full-car club, using their own cars only once every four or five days, could reduce gasoline consumption by as much as 80 per cent, increase the operating life of each car four or five-fold, and materially prolong the life of their tires.

However, the Regional OPA pointed out, if the holder of supplemental gasoline rations is unable to form such a car pool with neighbors of his who also own cars, he can satisfy the ride-sharing requirement by carrying as regular passengers some of his neighbors who do not own cars.

Relieves Train

By making it unnecessary for these riders to travel by trains, busses, or street cars, the automobile driver will relieve the strain on public transportation and contribute to the more efficient use of his own community's transportation facilities.

The OPA Regional Administrator emphasized that either type of ride sharing must be a definite agreement, regularly carried out, and not a casual picking up of people on street corners. Ration boards will ask applicants for supplemental gasoline to present the signatures of his riders when renewing his rations.

Beginning August 1, ration boards will issue only enough gasoline rations for 30 days to car owners who have failed to form a full-car club. During the 30-day period, such applicants who lack sufficient rider will be expected to recruit their car-sharing clubs to full strength. Those meeting this qualification within the 30-day period will be granted full three-months rations.

★ARMY-NAVY★
NEW OVERSEAS STRIPES
FOR WORLD WAR II.
RIBBON BARS
SHOULDER PATCHES
(Any combination of ribbons mounted while you wait)
All American and many foreign ribbons in stock.
ROSENFIELD
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Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
Hancock 2252
JESUS MARIA SANROMA, noted pianist, says:
"The beauty of tone and unsurpassed action make the Baldwin a joy to play."
CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

Take the short-cut to shopping success through the Yellow Pages of your Telephone Directory. Alphabetically listed, the names of businesses ready to serve are quickly discovered.
And they're
Easy TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Drop Reported In Workers In War Products

Continued from Page 1

more workers in firms reporting for the survey than 12 months back.

In June of 1943, the Massachusetts peak, Boston proper had 54,194 workers in 394 establishments, and last June 54,912 in 368. Instead of the Boston total pay roll being smaller, it was $350,000 bigger.

For many years Boston proper has been the largest manufacturing center in the Commonwealth. But it did not get in as heavily on manufacturing war orders and particularly on new war construction as many other points over the United States.

The major part of the war expansion of private industry in Metropolitan Boston took place in the adjacent communities.

The State's figures for the City of Boston do not include the Boston Navy Yard, which has had a tremendous enlargement during the war and is the biggest shipyard in New England.

The State's surveys cover around 70 per cent of the total of establishments engaged in private manufacturing, and include nearly all the plants employed on war work.

Uniforms for Cleaners

Boston's street cleaners will soon have natty uniforms, it is announced by Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland. The color scheme will be brown. There are 75 members of the street cleaning patrol. The uniforms will be bought by the City.

Shipyards of New England To Launch Two More Warcraft

War Activities of New England

Shipyards of New England will start off the month of August with a double launching of a destroyer escort vessel and an ocean-going rescue tug according to an announcement from the First Naval District yesterday.

Down the ways at Quincy, the U. S. S. Scribner will take to the water on Aug. 1, while the tug will be launched at Camden, Maine, on the same day.

The destroyer escort will be sponsored by Mrs. Theresa J. Scribner of Burbank, Calif., mother of Radioman Third Class James M. Scribner in whose honor the vessel is to be named.

N. E. Men Honored

Service in the Navy has brought official commendation for courageous devotion to duty to six New Englanders, the Navy has announced. They are Gunner's Mate, first class, Victor R. Wikstrom of Providence, R. I., for braving exploding ammunition to fight a fire on his destroyer; Seaman, first class, James W. Geaghan of Bangor, Maine, for repulsing enemy planes while attacking his ship; and four members of an armed guard aboard the S. S. William B. Woods for remaining at their guns after the merchantman was torpedoed and sinking—Radioman, third class, Charles W. Katis of Charlestown, Seaman, first class, Joseph J. Morits of Swanton, Vt., Stanley McPherson of Natick, and Seaman, first class, Francis T. Doucette of Lowell.

St. Olaf Inspected

Informal inspection of the Army Hospital Ship St. Olaf, converted by the Boston yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company from its original Liberty Ship design, was held in Boston yesterday by a party including Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., commander of the Boston Port of Embarkation, and Bjorne Ursin, Norwegian consul in Boston.

After stating that it was "a great honor for Norway" to have the ship named after St. Olaf, Consul Ursin heard a stirring tribute paid the fighting qualities of Norwegians by Col. J. C. Fitzpatrick, representing the Army Surgeon General.

Single Tire Board To Handle Scarce Large-Size 'Shoes'

Because of a drastic reduction in the number of large-size truck and bus tires available in Massachusetts for rationing during the month of August, all ration certificates, beginning Aug. 1, will be issued by one Emergency Truck Tire Board, now being set up, Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator, stated today.

The August quota is too low, Mr. Shoup said, to permit dividing tires among all ration boards as has been done in the past. The new Emergency Board, to be made up of members recruited from regular ration boards which they will serve, will be located in Boston.

Local boards in Massachusetts will continue to accept applications for large-size truck and bus tires, and will forward approved applications to the Emergency Board.

There will be no quota of large-size tires for individual local boards, but they will receive quotas of small-size truck tires as before, and will continue to issue certificates for these tires within the limits of their quotas, the OPA pointed out.

Flavor THAT COMES FROM ALL-NIGHT BAKING—IN OPEN POTS—IN REAL BRICK OVENS!

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Willard Dalrymple Brown

Willard Dalrymple Brown, who passed on at his home in Lexington yesterday, had designed many public buildings during a career of more than 50 years as an architect and was prominent in Lexington civic affairs.

A native of Charlestown, he was graduated from Harvard and two years later from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then opened his office as an architect in Boston.

Mr. Brown had been active in the establishment of the Lexington Children's Museum and had served as a member of the Town Planning Board for three years, among other civic duties. He was President of the Buckman Tavern Community Association of Lexington and Vice-President of the Lexington Historical Society. He held memberships in the Boston Society of Architects, the Massachusetts Society of Architects, and the American Institute of Architects.

WAVES Celebrate Second Anniversary

Official United States Navy Photo

Admiral Theobald Attends Opening of Waves' Barracks

Waves stationed in Boston are celebrating the second anniversary of the Women's Reserve by holding open house at their new barracks in the Hotel Lincolnshire. Viewing the public showing of the photographic exhibit of "Waves at Work" now hanging in the upstairs lounge are, left to right, Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of First Naval District; Emily Welling, Aerographer's Mate, of Boston (stationed in her native bailiwick at Squantum Naval Air Field); Rachel Faber, Specialist "I" of Emmans, Pa.; Martha Jane Webber, Aviation Machinist's Mate (Instruments), of Cynthiana, Ky. (likewise stationed at Squantum), and Gale Gordon, Recruiter Specialist, of Los Angeles, Calif. The girls are wearing the various summer uniforms of the Waves—slacks, summer seersucker, dungarees, and dress whites—which are attractive as well as serviceable.

Good Ship Lincolnshire Open For Inspection by the Public

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the Waves invaded the Lincolnshire last month, the former hotel, now United States Naval Barracks, W-R, was opened for inspection to the general public last night. Again today from 4 to 9 p. m. civilian visitors will be welcome. They may not be shown the galley and issue rooms below decks, but the first three decks above will give them a good idea of how Uncle Sam provides for his Waves.

The five-day celebration of the WAVES' second anniversary which got under way yesterday continued with a special luncheon this noon for Lincolnshire évacués, as the Waves call the former permanent residents of the hotel. Contrary to some reports these évacués according to WAVES' personnel at the new barracks, have been "very nice" and greatly interested in the welfare of their successors at No. 20 Charles Street. Many of them have written letters wishing the Waves well and those who are now out of town declined today's luncheon invitation with more than merely formal regret.

Admiral to Attend Party

Tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock Rear Admiral Robert Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, will present his sword to Lieut. Helen M. Woodruff, District Director, when she cuts the Waves' birthday cake at a party given for WAVES officers. This will be followed by a parade to the Hatch Shell for a special concert arranged in their honor by Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. During the intermission Admiral Theobald will swear in a group of recruits.

Visitors to the barracks this evening will find an interesting exhibition of camera studies depicting Waves in the 20 different ratings carried on in the First Naval District. They can ask all the questions they want of girls who are actually serving their country as parachute riggers, aviation machinist mates, control tower operators, storekeepers, and so on through the list. Waves representing each rating will be there to explain their work.

Evacués returning today hardly recognized their old haunts. When the Waves took over, the building was stripped of all furniture and equipment.

From the ovens and kettles in the galley to the officers quarters on the eighth floor everything is now G. I. Double-decker bunks and plain chests of drawers fill each room; four girls to the large rooms, two to the small. A comfortable lounge on each deck gives the girls a place to relax in civies, while the roof with its superb view of the Charles is a favorite spot in which to spend off-duty hours.

What used to be Sally Fowler's Antique Shop to the right of the Charles Street entrance is now a rumpus room complete with piano and Ping-pong table. A post office on the quarter deck (street floor) enables the girls to buy stamps and mail packages without "going ashore." Barbara Frances Hofmann Sp (M) 3c of Fargo, N. D., presides over this vital domain.

Former Wheaton Official

The ship's company includes five officers and 24 enlisted personnel. Lieut. Barbara Ziegler of Wellesley Hills, who was in the originial group of 118 trained at Northampton, is the officer in charge.

Formerly secretary to the Board of Admission at Wheaton College, her first assignment in the Navy was as aid to the officer in charge of the Mount Holyoke Training School. Before going on duty at the Charles Street barracks she served in the District Property Transportation Office at the headquarters of the First Naval District.

Mess at the new barracks has only one drawback, and that's not the metal compartment trays. It's the way Chef Di Mattieo cooks the food. Everything tastes so good the girls are afraid they'll completely lose their figures. The regular hotel staff carries on in the galley and is also responsible for cleaning all public rooms and passageways. The girls must keep their own rooms shipshape.

Summer Session At B. U. Marks Up Record of 1,750

A new registration record for Boston University's thirtieth annual summer session has been set this year, with 1,750 students enrolled. This is an increase of 300 over last summer, a joint statement by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President, and Prof. Atlee Lane Percy, Director of the School, discloses.

Eighty-six of the students are natives of 27 foreign countries, including Colombia, Iceland, Holland, Switzerland, Peru, Syria and Russia. Twenty-one Canadians and 11 residents of England are studying at the University.

Four police captains, two sergeants and six officers are included in the list of 84 occupations and professions represented in the total enrollment. Teachers are the most numerous, with 586 engaged in 25 different kinds of educational work.

B. U. Student Group Visits State House

A group of Boston University Summer School students visited the State House today under the leadership of Dr. Edward R. Collier, Professor of Government and History.

After being received by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill they visited the Governor's Council Chamber, the Senate and House chambers, and the historic Hall of Flags.

The visit was part of an historical tour which also included stops at the Old State House at the head of State Street and other points of interest.

Vacations With Pay

A two weeks' vacation with pay for all employees with two years or more of service has been ordered for the Bridgeport Auto Transit Company of Bridgeport, Conn., the New England War Labor Board announced here today. A union request for a general wage increase was denied.

Milk Issues Discussed At 4-State Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 27—More than 100 representatives of various sections of the New England dairy industry gathered here today for a four-State conference of agriculture, dairying, and health board officials, called by Gov. William H. Wills.

Purpose of the conference, according to Governor Wills, is to seek a solution to problems of regulation which had resulted in the wastage of thousands of pounds of milk during the past spring and summer.

"This conference was called," he said, "so that all interested parties—namely, the various Government authorities and any others—might all sit down around the table, lay their cards right out on that table, face up, and get an answer to this perplexing problem."

The Chief Problem

The "specific problem," as outlined by the Governor was that farmers were excluded from the Massachusetts market because their milk was not received in the plants—in Newport and Colebrook, N. H.—until after the established 10 a. m. deadline, and with temperature of more than 50 degrees, although some of the milk was in the creamery yard as early as 8:30 in the morning.

As a consequence, the Governor added, those farmers feel that, through no fault of their own, they were forced to "take the rap" for the failure of others to so handle their product that compliance with health regultaions governing pasteurizing of the product was lacking.

The Governor urged the various State authorities, truckers, and farmers to "iron out their problems" at the conference, and "take defintie steps to prevent a recurrence of this unsatisfactory situation in the future."

Requests Explained

Requests for increased production of dairy products by war agencies, and the response made by producers, was explained by R. D. Aplin, who represented Samuel W. Tator, Federal Market Administrator of the Boston area.

Problems of the producers, trucks, and plant operators were explained, respectively, by Rodger Whitcomb, Extension Agent of Orleans County, Vermont; Wilfred Rainville, East Colebrook, N. H.; and W. O. Whiting, Manager of the Country Division, H. P. Hood and Sons Company.

Officials representing the regulatory and health agencies included Lester T. Thompson, in charge of milk inspection, Massachusetts markets; Leonard M. Higgins, in charge of country milk inspection, Boston Health Department; Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture; Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture; Clayton P. Osgood, State Dairy Inspector for Maine; E. H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, and H. E. Bremer, Supervisor of the Dairy Division, Vermont Department of Agriculture.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

"The Story of Ships" is the subject of the Story Hour to be held at 10:30 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Mrs. May Mary Sayward will speak on "French Arts Exhibition" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Saturday

Nancy Trickey, soprano, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Two of Three Escapees Of Vermont Prison Caught

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Two of three prisoners who escaped from Windsor, Vt., prison July 24 were captured last night by deputy sheriffs. They were William Ferguson, Ballston Spa, N. Y., and Gordon Jerome, Ferrisburg, Vt. They were found in some bushes.

The third escaped prisoner, Charles Jillison, Dummerston, Vt., was still at large today.

Speech Gets Overhauling At School in Wellesley

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 27—While clear thinking on intercultural and industrial relations is the aim of the School of Community Affairs, which opens its final section at Wellesley College today, with its enrollment doubled, the School of Techniques reports real success in developing clearer speech in expressing such clear thinking.

This School of Techniques is offering a number of courses calculated to help men and women to brush up on skills not recently used, or to acquire new ones, in order to make their greatest contribution to the war effort, and to the postwar reconstruction effort, too. Among the courses are several dealing with speech, foreign and English, and with clear expression in writing. According to Miss Dorothy W. Dennis, director of the school, all are getting real results.

Miss Dennis herself is particularly interested in speech. Very often she can be found beside the Mirrophone in the Speech Department, operating it so that students can hear their voices reproduced with almost perfect accuracy. Usually it is easy for them to catch their own errors in enunciation and to ask for her suggestions as to improvement, and these suggestions are freely and tactfully given.

Aid in Pronunciation

The Mirrophone, which is more faithful in its reproduction than the usual disc recording device, is also used by Miss Dennis in aiding advanced French students in their pronunciation. One plan is to invite one of the French-born members of the school to make a recording and to criticize his own pronunciation as it is played back.

Under the trees in front of Green Hall in the mornings several different boys and girls can be seen nowadays, playing on the grass and exchanging rather strange sounds sometimes with elder companions. The grownups are members of a group studying "Language Problems and Their Treatment," and the youngsters have been brought by their parents to learn how to overcome defects of speech.

In each case the group, led by Dr. Edwin M. Cole of Harvard, talks first to the mother of the child in order to find out possible fears or other influences which might have led to improper speaking habits. Later a member of the group is delegated to give the child individual attention on successive days and through carefully planned practice to start it on the road to clear speaking.

Reading and Spelling

The group is also giving attention to reading and spelling problems. Members feel that they will take back with them to their own schools, or other work with children, useful solutions to such problems.

New techniques in the study of modern languages are being introduced in the courses in French, German, Italian and Spanish. Elementary, intermediate and advanced courses are offered. In the advanced groups meticulously careful translation of poetry and prose is being carried on—in some cases by experts who have already published translations of their own.

The main purpose of all these courses, however, is to help increase or perfect oral control over language, especially for practical use in interpreting, broadcasting, and various forms of work with the armed forces and with reconstruction projects.

Tonight in Tower Court at 8 o'clock, the public is invited by the School of Community Affairs to a free lecture on "Starting Points Towards Racial Amity." It will be given by Dr. Arthur F. Raper, social science analyst, who is the leader of the school's new section.

Summing up the conclusions reached by the second section of the School of Community Affairs, Dr. Burleigh B. Gardner of the University of Chicago pointed to the possibility of a happy medium between excessive paternalism on the part of employers and complete disregard of the human element in mass production. He recalled the group's study of examples of labor-management committee successes, and of other instances in which employee participation in the running of a plant answered many problems.

Such developments as these, Dr. Gardner indicated, point the way to something in the nature of real industrial democracy, in which employees and management cooperate in the best interests of the whole group.

N. E. Plants Blamed for Loss Of Much Vitally-Needed Paper

While some New England industries are co-operating in the salvage of waste paper, others were charged today by a War Production Board official with excessive loss and burning of paper vitally needed for military and essential civilian uses.

John T. Kiley, New England Regional Salvage Director of WPB, said that many industries are proving less conscientious in their paper salvaging activities than the average family.

Every plant desirous of doing its part in this necessary task of sending waste paper back to the paper mills for reprocessing should appoint one of its executives to make a thorough investigation into salvaging methods being used in his plant, Mr. Kiley said. It should be this man's duty to expedite the movement of every pound of waste paper at his plant to the paper mills, either through dealers or community collection agencies.

"All paper mills are now desperately in need of waste paper for turning out cartons, shell cases and a thousand other paper products needed on the fighting fronts or for essential civilian use," he said. "Types of waste paper for which there is now a crying need in the mills include cartons and wrapping and corrugated paper. Plant executives who feel that they do not have enough scrap paper to be disposed of through a waste paper dealer should contact the salvage committee chairman of their community and arrange to have the paper collected by salvage trucks."

'Leapfrogging' In Little Planes Seen for Families

Continued from Page 1

whether it is clear for him to 'come in.'"

Mr. Piper urged all those interested in postwar aviation to start a postwar building program as soon as the materials and manpower would be available. He visualized airfields accessible to all the nation's small towns, and even went so far as to predict that there would be hotel and overnight stopping facilities available in the vicinity of these airports.

"Without thousands of airports, there is not much future for the small plane. There are two ends to every trip, and there must be good airports at each end to put planes down."

Mr. Piper said that the minimum price for the average small plane would start at $1,500 and could be bought on the same finance plans as have been used by the automobile industry. The plane which he has designed for the future will vary little from the one which is now in use. Traveling at an average speed of about 100 miles an hour, this plane consumes about a gallon of gasoline for every 18 miles under average travel conditions.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers and scattered thunder showers ending during tonight. Little change in temperature tonight. Friday, fair and warmer. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Cloudy with rain tonight ending in southwest portion early Friday and continuing as intermittent showers in northeast portion Friday afternoon. Warmer in west portion Friday.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with showers and scattered thunder showers early tonight. Fair and warmer Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:14 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Friday, 5:35 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Idle-Pay Report Denied

Reports from some other states that a number of workers laid off from high-paying war jobs are drawing unemployment compensation instead of taking available work at less pay find no confirmation in Massachusetts, officials of the Division of Employment Security said.

South Portland Barracks to Close

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, July 27 (AP)—War-worker families in the barracks-type Mountain View government apartments, constructed a year ago at a cost of $1,885,000, have received notices to vacate and the project will close Sept. 1.

Sumner K. Wiley of Boston, Regional Director of the Federal Public Housing Authority, said the 324 families would be offered living accommodations in other government projects in greater Portland.

Excessive operating costs, lack of manpower to operate the project's 17 heating units and availability of quarters in other developments were reasons behind the closing decision, Mr. Wiley said

Maj. Warren B. Manhard

Maj. Warren B. Manhard of Newton, Mass., a combat intelligence officer with the Fifteenth Air Force, has been killed in Italy, according to word received by his wife from the United States War Department. Major Manhard was commissioned in the U. S. Army Air Forces in June, 1942, and had been overseas for two years. He saw service in England and participated in the North African, Sicilian and Italian invasions.

Before entering the Air Forces, Major Manhard practiced law in Boston and was a member of the teaching staff of Nichols Junior College, Dudley, Mass. Formerly he had been connected with the Boston law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart.

A native of Marquette, Mich., he received his education at Oberlin College in Ohio and at the Harvard Law School.

Celerity of War Moves In France Awes Stimson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Supplementing his recent radio address after returning from the European battle fronts Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today told newsmen his major reactions from his flying trip were:

1. One of awe at the smoothness and celerity with which the gigantic allied effort in Normandy was unfolding.

2. A renewed appreciation of the difficult terrain in Normandy where the combination of heavy thick hedgerows and deep and formidable trenches at their bases makes every country lane and crossroads not only major infantry obstacles but serious tank defenses.

3. The superb medical care that our men are getting, which he emphasized is beyond all praise.

Nazis Shift Forces

4. The unsurpassed courage and spirit of our men which he repeated constituted the basis of allied victory.

After giving the press his reactions to his visit to the Normandy and Italian fronts Secretary Stimson, in reviewing the progress of the war, disclosed:

1. That the Nazis had had to send six fresh divisions to Italy since the successful drive on Rome to re-enforce their lines. One unit, formed in Bavaria, he disclosed, and prepared for winter fighting in Russia had been suddenly dispatched to Italy last June. Another division formed in Poland for Russian front fighting was switched to the Italian front.

2. That the Nazi Command is all the more determined to contain the Allied forces in Normandy because of the grievous setbacks and losses suffered on the Russian front. The Germans have elected to make a decisive fight at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula, he said. We will overcome them, he added, but it won't be easy.

3. That the rebellion of German generals against Hitler is all grist for our mill, but we must remember that the German General Staff is no more friendly in their aims and ambitions with us than with Hitler.

Slow at Cherbourg

Although the Secretary made no explanation why the battle in Normandy, at least to the layman, seemed to be going so slowly, his remarks intimated that it was taking more time than had been originally anticipated to refit the port of Cherbourg for use. The men and materials are still being put ashore to a large extent on the same beaches on which the original D-day landings were made.

The beaches, however, are in perfect order, he said, in fact the order and system noticeable at the disembarkation points was one of the outstanding occurrences of the war.

The Secretary also stressed the importance of having air superiority and what that means. Despite the fact that the Normandy beaches are ideal targets, he said, the Luftwaffe just doesn't make its appearance. This air superiority is a tremendous morale builder for the Allied troops and reminds one of a story brought back from the Normandy front by one correspondent. He inquired why in bombing raids over the interior of France the Allied planes flew out of their way on their missions to pass over the Normandy area.

Planes Cheer Troops

For morale reasons, he was told. The lift it gives Allied infantrymen to see thousands of Allied planes streaming overhead can't be estimated.

In praising the Medical Corps for the efficient care given our wounded men, Secretary Stimson told how nurses in Normandy were working 12 hours a day, seven days a week. This was only varied by a day when perhaps they worked 14 hours. He could find no words adequate to express this country's debt to such persons.

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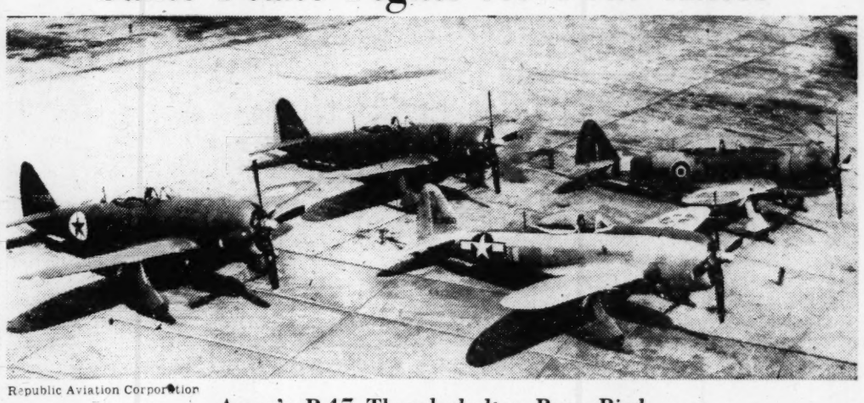
Same Plane Fights for Four Allies



Republic Aviation Corporation

Army's P-47 Thunderbolt a Busy Bird

Republic's valiant Thunderbolt is fighting in all theaters of war for the United States Army Air Forces and as well for Great Britain, Russia and Brazil. The picture shows four Thunderbolts off the assembly lines of the Republic Aviation Corporation's plant at Farmingdale, Long Island. They are identical save for the insignia on the fuselage and wings, and are supplied to the different nations under Lend-Lease, which has contributed much to the Allied war effort.

Got Nothing, Paid Nothing, Won Nothing

There were several odd reports of primary election campaign expenses filed today in the office of Frederic J. Cook, Secretary of State.

Harry R. Albro of Harwich, defeated for the Republican nomination to the House of Representatives, reported, "Nothing received, nothing paid out, nothing promised, nothing done to waste paper and gasoline, no support or indorsements invited, nothing done about circulating nomination papers."

Another "do nothing" campaigner was William J. Greenler of Boxford, unsuccessful Republican candidate for the House of Representatives, who reported, "Received nothing, spent nothing, did nothing (except to sign nomination papers), got nothing."

But the report that had election officials baffled was the one that said, "Spent $14 in tickets for 70 gallons of gas."

Francis X. Hurley, who lost the Democratic nomination for Governor, reported he had received $335 in contributions and spent $2,014.50. Horace T. Cahill, unopposed for the Republican nomination for Governor, said he had received $1,000 from Frederick L. Parker of Westfield which he turned over to the Cahill-for-Governor Committee.

William H. McMasters of Belmont, who lost the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor, listed contributions of $394.10 and $827.75 in expenses.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, who won a three-way fight for the State Auditor nomination, reported he had received nothing and spent nothing.

2,400,000 Fewer Cars Paid For Auto Use Stamps in 1943

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The $5 annual automobile use tax was paid on nearly 2,400,000 fewer cars in the fiscal year ended June 30 than in the preceding 12 months.

This is among the facts revealed today in the Internal Revenue Bureau's annual breakdown on who paid what to produce record-breaking $40,121,760,232 internal revenue receipts.

The $5 automobile use tax produced $134,325,537, a decline of $11,963,746.

This meant that nearly 2,400,000 motorists either had (1) junked their cars, (2) put them up for the duration, or (3) decided to risk the $25 penalty provided for not having the use sticker.

Gasoline taxes also reflected rationing and tire shortages. This tax brought in $271,216,501, a decline of $17,569,324.

Income and excess profits taxes provided more than three-fourths of the total revenue.

Corporation income taxes accounted for $5,284,145,852, an increase of $763,294,142; individual income taxes (exclusive of withholding), $10,437,570,433, up $4,493,653,454; withholding, $7,823,434,977, up $7,137,419,966.

Excess profits taxes amounted to $9,345,198,293, an increase of $4,281,334,679.

Liquor taxes totaled $1,618,775,155, an increase of $195,128,699.

Tobacco taxes brought in $988,483,236, up $64,625,953. Snuff, usually thought of as out of date, accounted for $7,692,236 of the tobacco total.

Manufacturers' excise taxes — gasoline, radio sets, sporting goods, etc. — totaled $503,462,170, while retailers' excise taxes — jewelry, furs, toilet preparations and luggage—brought in another $225,232,264.

Employment taxes jumped $239,667,402 — from $1,498,705,033 to $1,738,372,435.

Some of the miscellaneous taxes: Transportation (seats and berths), $153,682,607, up $66,550,873; bowling alleys and pool tables, $2,208,422, up $355,757; club dues and initiation fees, $9,181,516, up $2,661,625; admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, etc., $205,289,025, up $50,838,302.

Bench Warrant Issued For Arrest of Petrillo

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 27 (AP)—James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians (American Federation of Labor), yesterday was cited for contempt of court and a bench warrant issued for his arrest by Judge W. W. Bardwell of Hennepin County District Court, in the four-month-old radio station KSTP-musicians dispute over a contract.

The warrant was issued on petition of KSTP on grounds that Mr. Petrillo violated a temporary restraining order of the court by advising eight musicians of the station's Minneapolis studio to cease work.

Court officials indicated the bench warrant would not be served on Mr. Petrillo unless he comes to Minnesota, since contempt of court is not an extraditable offense.

WMC Cuts Hotel Guests' Chances Of Sleeping on Crisp, Clean Sheets

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—In a move to divert labor to other fields, the War Manpower Commission today ordered hotels to slash their services and slapped restrictions of their employment of men under 45.

The rules contemplate for the hotel guest: One bath a day or use a towel still damp from the first cleanup; use of the same sheets at least half a week if you stay that long; and maybe even deal with your own baggage.

Hotels designated as "locally needed" were instructed to substitute women, the elderly or the handicapped for able-bodied males under 45 serving as elevator operators, bellhops, doormen and front office workers unless they can show that such adjustments are not possible.

Hotels must have the "locally needed" classification to get WMC help on labor.

The WMC also notified its regional directors that room service, including the serving of meals to guests, must be cut in half through a 50 per cent reduction in the average number of room-service employees on the pay roll in 1941, or in any subsequent year selected by the area director.

Bed linen, the WMC directed, shall be changed "no oftener than twice a week for guests other than those on a daily basis."

Maid service, it decreed, shall be limited "to the maximum of once every 24 hours" for any one guest.

The bath issue is covered by a provision limiting towel service to "no more than two face towels and one bath towel . . . daily for any one guest." Washable shower curtains may not be changed more than once a week.

The WMC defined a hotel as a "service establishment commonly known in the community as a hotel, providing a building with sleeping accommodations and possessing at least six guest rooms without cooking facilities for transient use on a daily basis."

Wife's $4,500 Job Admitted by Truman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, said "it is no secret" that his wife is on the Senate pay roll as a clerk in his office at $4,500 a year.

"She's a clerk in my office and does much of my clerical work," he said. "I need her there and that's the reason I've got her there. I never make a report or deliver a speech without her editing it. There's nothing secret about it."

His comment followed published reports that Mrs. Truman was on the pay roll as a $4,500-a-year clerk in his office.

War Shortages Are Cited To Offset Over-Optimism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—With the war going well on all fronts and with visible signs of internal strain in both Germany and Japan, Washington officials find it increasingly difficult to convince the American people that victory is not just around the corner; that manpower shortages are holding up war production schedules; that over-optimism is today's most dangerous enemy.

The Navy faces the threat of a shortage of tens of millions of clothing items.

The Army discovers it has far from enough field jackets for its troops in Europe.

The Rubber Director reports manpower shortages as holding up tire production and calls for 6,000 workers immediately.

The War Production Board, confronted with the shortage of heavy duty tires so badly needed by the Army, cuts civilian third quarter supplies in half.

These are by no means all of the critical shortages facing Washington officials, but they suggest the varied fields that are dangerously critical today.

To combat and correct exaggerated confidence, the services and the bureaus here are using new devices and strategy constantly.

Practically every communique or bulletin issued by the heads of the services or agencies connected with the war effort warn against over-optimism, plead for no letdown on the home front.

The Army and Navy prepare mandatory orders that will force concerns to accept needed orders.

The Army, to get the weapons it needs, orders a longer work day.

The War Manpower Commission, in search for more hands for war work orders hotels to cut their service.

The services step up their output of propaganda films to be shown in war plants, films that testify to the awful waste and destruction of war materials on the battlefronts, shots that are stark and persuasive arguments for greater production.

Heroic Truck Driver Carts Dynamite to Field

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., July 27 (AP)—When a truck laden with 1,500 pounds of dynamite caught fire July 24, the driver stayed at the wheel until he was able to maneuver his dangerous cargo into a field well off the highway.

Passing motorists went to his help but the driver, Lynn Stackler, Lindsay, Calif., shouted them off and after he made his way to safety the explosive let loose with a roar heard over a radius of 10 miles.

No one was hurt, reported State Highway Patrol Capt. Roy Galyen, but parts of the disintegrated truck were found more than a quarter of a mile away.

Workers to Quit for Day When Nazis Quit for Good

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Department store manager R. W. Madsen has told his employees they will have the day off when Germany surrenders. If the surrender is at night, they needn't come to work the next day. If it's in the daytime, the doors will be locked immediately and business suspended.

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The qualities that identify the Hotel Drake assure to the transient guest comforts beyond the ordinary. While transient accommodations are somewhat limited in number, we have generally been able to extend our hospitality to all who made reservations, and we cordially invite such reservations now.

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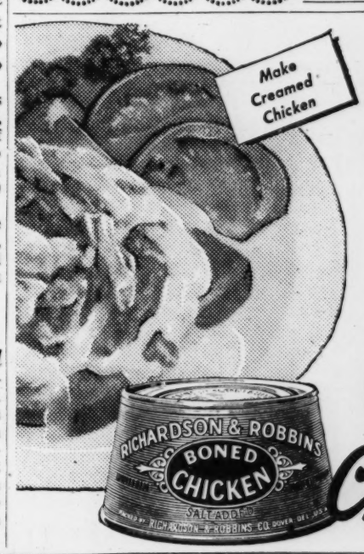
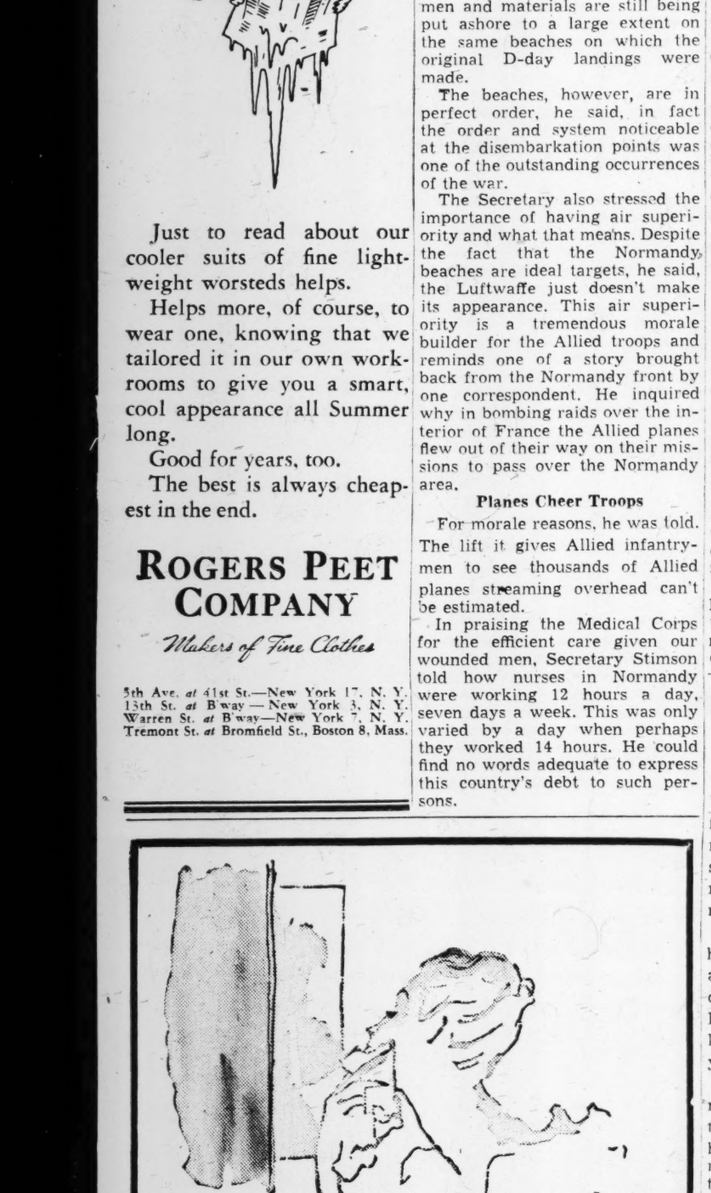


Chicken dishes you'd probably never have at home—were it not for Chicken of the Sea



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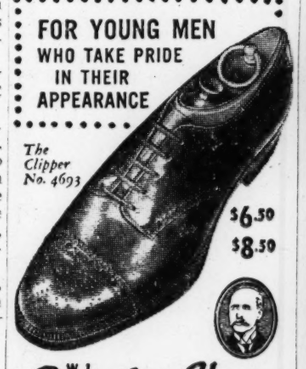

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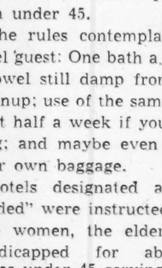

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All this adds up to the biggest job the railroads have ever tackled . . .

And only by even closer cooperation between the railroads and the shippers and receivers of freight . . . only by even greater understanding on the part of railway passengers . . . can this bigger job be done.

New York Central

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ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS —ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY!

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Toumanova as Film Star—Preview of New Stage Season

Ballerina and Gregory Peck Head Cast in 'Days of Glory'

Russian guerrilla warfare against the Germans seems, understandably enough, an intriguing subject for the screen. For it provides an abundance of action, a display of personal heroism, and an opportunity for romance. "Red Star" was an elaborate effort in that direction. "Days of Glory," which came yesterday to the Keith Memorial, is a more modest undertaking.

Apart from its subject it is interesting for the introduction of Tamara Toumanova, the dancer, and Gregory Peck, from the Broadway stage, to movie audiences. With them is a supporting cast largely of unfamiliar players. That in a way is an advantage. For stars of long standing in American roles do seem a little strange in Russian peasant costume, and newcomers are more easily accepted as Soviet fighters.

But curious as it may seem, the present film is not so steadily exciting as a guerrilla story might well be expected to be. There are long passages of conversation. There is a considerable measure of romance. And the ending is inconclusive.

To be sure there are violent events. A German soldier ventures into the hide-out of the band, is captured, and is killed when he attempts to escape. One of the girl members of the group is killed attempting to carry a message to the regular Russian troops. An ammunition train is blown up. A Russian youth is taken into custody by the Germans, and is executed when he refuses to give information. The climax is a pitched battle in a successful attempt to draw off the German reserves as the main Russian advance gets under way.

The romantic side of the story is concerned largely with a Moscow dancer (Miss Toumanova, of course) and the leader of the band (Mr. Peck). This is a sudden affair and not too persuasive. To add complications, it appears that the other girl member of the guerrillas is also in love with the leader. And the lad who is executed greatly admires the dancer.

There is something, too, about the minor members of the group. There is a scholarly fellow, for instance, who reads to the others. There is a good-natured chap whose weakness for liquor endangers the safety of his fellows. And there is a little girl who does her share in contributing to the domestic comfort of the band.

Miss Toumanova photographs attractively but she seems somewhat studied in her acting particularly in the more dramatic moments. She contributes a bit that suggests her training as a dancer, but in general this is a straight dramatic and romantic role. Mr. Peck, the most accomplished of the players, adds considerably to the effectiveness of the story. Among those in supporting roles are Alan Reed, Maria Palmer, Lowell Gilmore, and Hugo Haas.

The other feature is "Allergic to Love," a light comedy, in which Martha O'Driscoll and Noah Beery, Jr., have the principal roles. E. F. M.

© Paramount

Diana Lynn and Mimi Chandler

In "And the Angels Sing" staying at the Metropolitan for a second week.

On the Esplanade

March, "The Queen of Sheba" . . . Gounod
Overture to "Der Freischutz" . . . Weber
Scherzo from Symphony No. 5 . . . Shostakovitch
Ride of the Valkyries . . . Wagner
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" . . . Ponchielli
Largo from "Xerxes" . . . Handel
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes . . . Strauss
"Strike Up the Band" . . . Gershwin
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

'Last Stop' to Lift Curtain At the Wilbur on Aug. 21

A new theater season which promises to be at least as busy as the last one, will get under way in Boston three weeks from next Monday. The schedule for the opening weeks looks at present as follows.

Last Stop—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Aug. 21. New play by Irving K. Davis, set in an old ladies' home. The production is being directed by Erwin Piscator, and the cast will include Minnie Dupree, Daisy Belmore, Augusta French, and Charles Kuhn. For one week only.

Calico Wedding—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Aug. 28. Lenore Corbett heads the cast. She was last seen here in Noel Coward's "Blythe Spirit." For two weeks.

Life With Father—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Aug. 28. Fourth engagement in Boston of Howard Lindsay's and Russel Crouse's comedy based on Clarence Day's stories. Carl Benton Reid and Betty Linley will head the cast.

Wallflower—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Sept. 4. Play by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham which had a considerable run in New York last season, now starting on tour. Sonya Stokowski will be in the company.

Othello—At the Shubert, beginning Monday Sept. 11. Paul Robeson in a return engagement of Margaret Welbster's production of the Shakespearean tragedy which was presented by the Theater Guild through most of last season in New York. One week only.

Men to the Sea—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Sept. 11. New play by Herbert Kubly about the wives of men at sea and the problems which face a group of them living in a boarding house in Brooklyn. Howard Bay is designing the settings. Dave Wolper is the producer.

The Perfect Marriage—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Sept. 18, new play by Samson Raphaelson. Victor Jory and Miriam Hopkins will head a cast of seven which will include Martha Sleeper and Joyce Van Patten. Cheryl Crawford is the producer. Two weeks engagement.

Mama's Bank Account—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 2. Dramatization by John Van Druten of a collection of stories by Kathryn Forbes about a Norwegian-American family. Mady Christians will be in the cast, and Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II are the producers. Two weeks engagement.

Harriet—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 9. Helen Hayes beginning a transcontinental tour in Gilbert Miller's production of the play by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements about Harriet Beecher Stowe.

At the Telepix

"Patrolling the Ether," describing the work of the Radio Intelligence Division, will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other films will include a Technicolor picture on a Kentucky horse race, a trip to New Mexico, two color cartoons, a film on the SPARS, a visit to a zoo, Benchley in Washington, and newsreels.

Charles Childs Gallery

A number of entertaining and informing items are on display at the gallery of Charles D. Childs, 169 Newbury Street. They are paintings by European and American artists of a century or more ago.

There is one genre composition after the seventeenth-century Dutch. Many such portrayals were made of informal scenes of fun making, dancing and jollity. Painters developed skill in recording these episodes with clarity and authenticity. It is interesting when such pictures come to light as this has, that the name of the author is not known. There was such an abundance of talent that it was no signal performance for a man with the vocation of picture painter to turn out a well-made domestic composition, street scene, or still-life. The average of those days was very good. Not many painters today have the ability to match these early artists.

There is an Italian still-life after the old manner—bunches of grapes, pomegranates, and squash. Here again there is a certitude in the use of the brush, a clarity of report that is noteworthy.

There is an amusing composition which Mr. Childs calls a nineteenth-century conversation piece. It was made in 1840 by a Russian artist, F. Stephanoff, who went to England to live. It is a scene that is typical of the Russians of this era, who were painting historical and narrative pictures. The painter is interested in piling up details which will illustrate the situation as graphically as possible. He paints all the costumes, bric-a-brac, textiles, without losing track of the "human interest" story which he is relating.

There is a German canvas by Von Seben. It is a sentimental rustic scene with children. This type of picture was painted throughout Europe a century ago. Americans, too, found moments in which to give way to poetic expansion.

There are always interesting old pictures of ships and the sea, a special hobby of Mr. Childs. One canvas by a George Curtis, painted in 1850, shows the adroitness of this American painter, who recorded faithfully a full-rigged packet ship navigating the waves. There are other interesting items of antiquarian and historical interest, such as an embroidered coat of arms, a log book, and charts. D. A.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Moscow—5:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Starlight." Vera Linn. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Perspective." H. V. Hodson. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Kay Cavendish, pianist. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these programs may be subject to change.

Dance Index, Triple Issue

"European Dance Teachers in the United States" is the subject of Dance Index's triple issue (covering April-May-June). The monograph, by Ann Barzel, Chicago dance writer, shows the influence of foreign teachers on the growth of dance in the United States.

"From the beginning there was dancing in America," she writes. "The colonists brought it with them from their European homes, and of course the ones who were smarter and more agile, or who had had lessons in the old country, taught the others."

As far back as 1672 a dancing school was opened in Massachusetts, and though it closed shortly, another soon followed, when the Selectmen of Salem permitted Charles Bradshaw to operate an academy "so long as he kept order." There was some difficulty over "mixt dancing" in 1685. But by 1716 there was less official interference. Miss Barzel assumes that these early teachers were English and the dances they taught were the English country dances.

Salem seems to have been quite a dance center, for "in 1755 M. Lawrence D'Obleville of Paris taught dancing and good manners to the children of Salem and surrounding towns."

The article is very comprehensive and mentions the work of obscure teachers as well as those great artists of the Russian Ballet who have done so much to popularize the art in America. It is plentifully illustrated. The whole makes an important document in the history of American dancing.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
4:45 p. m.—"Southland Singing."
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Something for the Girls.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9:00—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Farm Labor Problem Appears Solved in Connecticut Area

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 27—A farm work emergency that appeared to be of appalling proportions at the start of the season has been met in Connecticut with the help of almost 2,700 workers from outside the State. With harvests in full swing and fruit fast approaching, farmers are making no complaint about the lack of labor.

Girls from Pennsylvania, New York and Florida, men from Jamaica and Newfoundland make up the bulk of the imported farm work corps that has taken the place of local labor on these farms. There are 2,000 Jamaicans, about 100 Newfoundlanders and about 600 girls from out-of-state now working in Connecticut.

The Newfoundlanders, distributed singly and by twos, are working on dairy farms and presumably will stay for the duration of the war. The Jamaicans are housed in large groups in government-owned and private camps. The girls are under the wing of the University of Connecticut Extension Service in 10 summer camps that will close in time for them to return to school.

School Lunches

The War Food Administration published a figure this week on the school lunch program for the past school year, pointing out that 37,864 pupils in public schools and child day care centers had been served. Fitch L. Brennan, State Director of the WFA, said the program will be expanded in the coming school year.

Farm Subsidies

The State of Connecticut is not going to take Federal subsidies for farm production. Charles T. Harper, State Farm Co-ordinator, in charge of farms at all state institutions, has informed the Agricultural Adjustment Agency that these farms will not apply for free lime and fertilizing materials offered by the AAA. Any sibsidies available to Connecticut should go to individual farmers, Mr. Harper said. OPA ceilings, he declared, have "deprived our farmers of an opportunity to make a legitimate profit" and any "doles" should go to them.

Paper Salvage

"Sinful," said Mayor William H. Mortensen of Hartford when he looked at the waste paper collected by his street department trucks and hauled to the city dump. He asked every Hartford housewife to save one pound of paper every day for salvage.

Fitzgerald Boomed

State War Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald is being boomed for a return to his old job, Representative from the Second Congressional District. Mr. Fitzgerald may be the Democratic nominee.

Military and Finance Queries Answered by Army Command

Answers to many of the questions concerning the military services and their effects upon family finances are included in a release by the Director of Personal Affairs of the First Service Command today. The questions and their answers are:

Q. Why didn't I receive the Purple Heart, as my son was wounded in service?

A. The Purple Heart is awarded only to members of the armed forces of the United States and to civilians who are citizens of the United States serving with the Army, who are wounded in action against an enemy of the United States, or as a direct result of an act of such enemy, provided such wound necessitates treatment by a medical officer.

Q. I have two sons in the service, one claimed me as a partial dependent and I receive $37 a month from him; can my other son who is a technical sergeant and has had four years of service make out an allowance for me?

A. If the fact of dependency upon both sons is established by certificate of dependency, you are entitled to receive family allowance from both your sons.

Q. Family allowance of $37 a month is paid to father and mother of a soldier in the mother's name. If the father passes on does this $37 continue to come to the mother?

A. Yes. The $37 is the amount payable to dependents of a soldier who are dependent for substantial support only, and that amount is paid regardless of the number of such dependents the soldier may have.

Q. The soldier's insurance is in the father's name. Does the father keep all of the insurance? Also the bonds? Must the father give half to the mother although she isn't named?

A. If the father has been designated as beneficiary for soldier's insurance and bonds, he is entitled to payment of them and is not obliged to share the money with anyone.

Q. Would you please tell me what is meant by Allowances "F"?

A. The money contributed by the soldier for payment of family allowance to his dependents is referred to as a Class F deduction. The term "F" Allowances would refer to the money paid to a soldier's dependents whereby the soldier contributes an amount and the Government adds an allowance to it.

Q. Where should I write regarding the personal effects of my son who was killed in service. He was in the Army.

A. You could write the Commanding Officer, Army Effects Bureau, Quartermaster Corps, Kansas City, Mo.

Q. What are the two types of insurance issued by the Government to soldiers?

A. National Service Life Insurance and United States Government Insurance.

Q. What part of a loan made under the G. I. Bill of Rights is guaranteed by the Government?

A. The Government guarantees 50 per cent of the loan, provided the loan does not exceed $4,000.

Q. What provision is made under the G. I. Bill of Rights for self-employed veterans?

A. If their net income per month is less than $100 the Government will pay the difference between the income and $100 for a period of 52 weeks within two years after discharge.

Q. Is it true that a soldier over 30 will not have to go overseas?

A. If a soldier is in general service, being 30 years of age would not keep him from overseas service.

John J. Curley

John J. Curley, who passed on yesterday, was Comptroller of U. S. Customs in Boston and former Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. He was a brother of Representative James M. Curley.

A resident of Roxbury, Mr. Curley held several high positions in the city, State and Federal governments throughout his career, usually through appointment by his brother, who was three times Mayor of Boston and once Governor of Massachusetts.

Revue Staged for U. S. O.

Joining the roster of entertainers for servicemen and service women, 50 employees of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company are presenting a two-act musical revue, "Let's Be Friendly," at U. S. O. canteens, military camps, and hospitals in the Boston area. The revue, which was written by John Nilan and Arnold Wehmann of the advertising department, ties in with the servicemen's own experiences and has one of its main characters "Mr. Friendly," the American Mutual service symbol. The action is introduced by Walter Ferretti, a veteran who served at Guadalcanal.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "The Little Foxes," starring Mabel Acker. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:00, 6:05, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:55, 5:00, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 10:38, 1:27, 4:15, 7:05, 10:04. "Allergic To Love," Martha O'Driscoll, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:30, 12:19, 3:08, 5:57, 8:46.

Kenmore—"Journey For Margaret," Margaret O'Brien. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:00, 4:35, 8:00.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:35, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Good Night Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry. 9:25, 12:55, 4:20, 7:55. "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 10:40, 2:10, 5:40, 9:10.

Orpheum — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 10:45, 1:40, 4:45, 7:10, 10:00. "Stars On Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 9:30, 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:50.

Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Anthony Quinn. 10:59, 1:59, 4:59, 7:59, 10:20. Stage Show, 12:27, 3:27, 6:27, 9:18.

Scollay — "4 Jills In A Jeep." Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:05, 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.

State — "Once Upon A Time." Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 11:30, 2:15, 5:00, 7:45, 10:30. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 12:55, 3:45, 6:25, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"Leningrad Music Hall." "Somewhere in the U. S. A." "Sky Slopes." "This Is Tomorrow." "Coney Island." "Bachelor Daze."

Telepix—"Tomorrow's World." "Hot Money." "Ducks." "Mexico." "FitzPatrick Tour." "Miniature Western." "Marines Capture Saipan." World News. Two cartoons. Cont. 10:30 to midnight.

Uptown — "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 12:30, 4:10, 8:00. "Broadway Rhythm." George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2:10, 6:00, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia — "4 Jills In A Jeep." Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Trocadero." Rosemary Lane. Continuous 1:15 to 11.

Allston: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," L. Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "Return of Vampire," Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Buffalo Bill," M. O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "Scarlet Claw," B. Rathbone. 3:45, 7:30.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Selected Short Subjects.

Regent: "In Our Time." Ida Lupino. "Prairie Chickens." N. Beery, Jr., Jim Rogers. Starts at 2 p. m.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady In the Dark." Ginger Rogers, R. Milland. "Devil With Hitler." Bobby Watson.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Lifeboat." William Bendix. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. "The Rains Came."

Coolidge Corner: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, M. Raye. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.

Cleveland Circle: "Up In Mabel's Room." M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Four Feathers." J. Clements, June Duprez. "Follow the Leader." East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, G. Kelly. "Bar 20." Wm. Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2, 8.

University: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Sherlock Holmes and the Scarlet Claw." 3:30, 6:40, 10:00.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:25, 8:57. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 2:08, 7:43.

Park: "In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Swing Fever," K. Kyser.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Standing Room Only." Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 8:15. "Navy Way," Jean Parker. 3:50, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:46, 5:56, 9:06. "Battle of New Britain." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50.

Mystic: "The Fighting Came," Myrna Loy, T. Power. 1:30, 9:21. "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. 3:17, 7:30.

Strand: "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige. 3:31, 6:50, 9:46. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann. 2:01, 8:16.

Maplewood: "Follow the Boys." Galaxy of Stars. 3:17, 9:17. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon. 2:10, 7:55. "Standing Room Only," P. Goddard, F. MacMurray. 3:30, 9:15.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Pin-Up Girl." Betty Grable. "3 Men in White," Van Johnson, Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Up In Mabel's Room." Dennis O'Keefe. "Weird Woman." Gwynne and Lon Chaney.

Fellsway: "See Here, Private Hargrove." Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Tunisian Victory." Documentary. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Navy Way." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Two Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson, Harry James, Xavier Cugat. "Attack." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Selected Short Subjects.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Two Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. "Attack."

Strand: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Evelyn Ankers.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "In Our Time." Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. "Nine Girls."

Strand: "The Navy Way," Jean Parker, Robert Lowery. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, M. Maxwell.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Going My Way." Bing Crosby. 2:35, 8:35.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Passage to Marseille." H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hall. 2:07, 7:53. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:18, 9:03.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore.

WATERTOWN—Watertown: "Sing A Jingle," Allan Jones, J. Vincent. "Find Blackmailer," Gene Lockhart.

Coolidge: "Up In Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Black Parachute," John Carradine, Larry Parks.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble." Mickey Rooney. "Lifeboat," Tallulah Bankhead, William Bendix.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton Theater: "Going My Way." Bing Crosby, Barry Fitzgerald. Selected Short Subjects.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves." Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hi Ya Sailor." Donald Woods, Evelyn Keyes. Cont. Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Purple Heart." Dana Andrews. "She's For Me." David Bruce, Grace MacDonald.

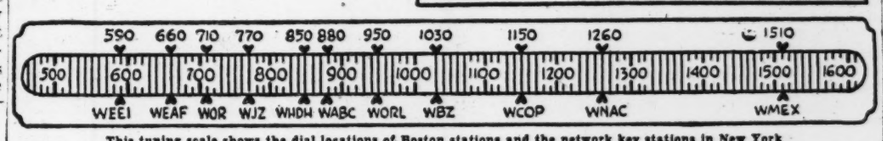
Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News: "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, Ints.	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Organ recital; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord: songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; sk.
10:15 "Light of World"	Music: Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Marching Along"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Star Playhouse: dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The War Museum	News commentator	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The War Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Studio program	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Morgan Beatty, news	**American Woman's Jury**	**Jean Harper**
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Laraine O'Day	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Betty Crocker, talk	**Jane Cowl Series: talk**	Music; News; Sports
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Telegraphic reports:	Sports program
3:15 Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-De-	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	troit Tigers baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Invasion Letters	Drama: Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	from Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic reports:	News; Guy Lombardo
4:15 guest stars: Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-De-	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	troit Tigers baseball	Count Basie's Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	from Detroit	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	Nesw service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele: Novatones	**The Worlds Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45 News; 8:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Bob Chester's Orch.
7:15 We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie"; comedy sk.	News of the World	Parade: 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45 soloist: orchestra	western drama	Frontline Headlines	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00 Chas Ruggles; Cass	Paul Neilson, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Daley; var. show	"Parker Family"; dr.	**Graham; Dr. F. Black**	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	**"Freedom of Opportuni-**	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 Front"; dr: News	var. show: Interviews	Thin Man"; drama	**ty: drama: guests**	Doug Garron's Orch
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news;	**Classical Album: Haydn**
9:15 norant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	**Quartet Society**
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Del Courtney's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: Quiz	**Classical Album: Haydn**
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch: Drama	Quiz: Art Linkletter	Show: J. R. King, mc	**Quartet Society**
10:00 Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Network sports	News service
10:15 riety show: orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30 **Stage Door Canteen**	Silver Nocturne	Bill Stern: Gene Tierney	Network sports	Sam Donahue's Orch
10:45 **Carmen Miranda**	Silver Nocturne	**Talk on Small Business**	Network sports	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:00 News: Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	**Woody Herman's Orch**
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	**Sammy Kaye's Orch**
11:30 Les Brown's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	**Day's End: music**
11:45 Les Brown's Orch.	Concert Miniature; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	**Day's End; News**

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

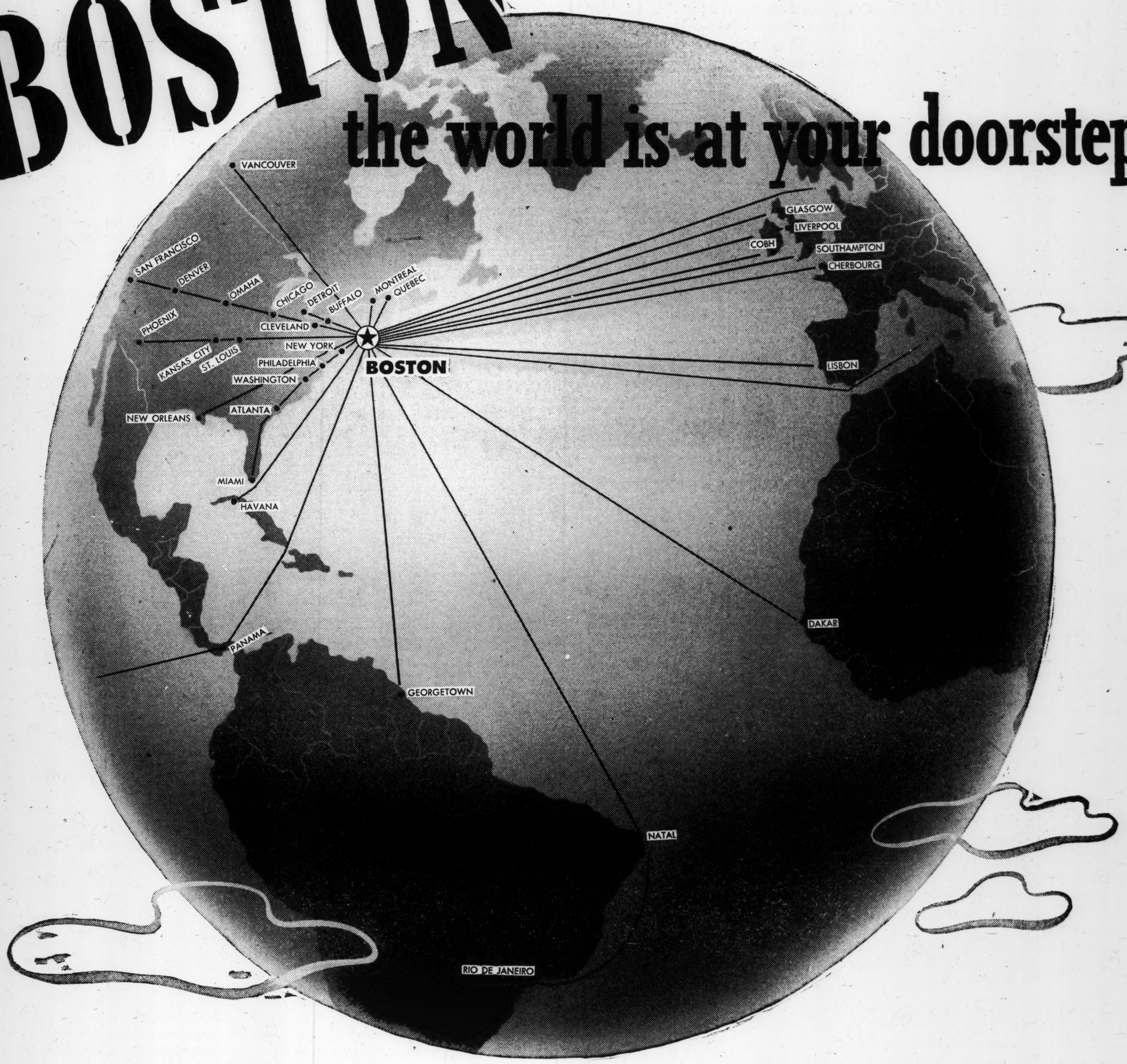
Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs,	'Woman of America'; sk	Telegraphic report: Red	Sports program
3:15 Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sox - Detroit Tigers	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	baseball from Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic report: Red	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music: Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Sox - Detroit Tigers	News; H. Heidt's Or.
4:15 guest stars: Song	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	baseball from Detroit	Art Kassel's Orch.
4:30 Vet's Information	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Freddie Martin's Orch
4:45 Help Wanted: news	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Red Nichols' Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter: sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 "Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii

BOSTON
the world is at your doorstep



To the east and south, broad sea and air lanes leading to the waiting markets of Europe, South America, and Africa present both a challenge and a promise to the people of Boston—unequalled since the days of the clipper ships.

The railroads, airlines, and highway transport that link Boston with the great industrial and agricultural centers of America are preparing to help meet this challenge.

Boston must prepare to regain its rightful and traditional place as a world port and attract the freight and passenger ships plying the sea lanes of the world.

Modernization of its natural port is one of Boston's most important needs. In addition to being served by modern rail, air, and highway transportation, the port should be so well equipped and so well manned that no shipping, whether foreign or domestic, can afford to pass it by.

Boston, two hundred miles nearer Europe than any other major American city, should have an airport that is second to none—equipped to secure its full share of the airborne commerce of the world.

Boston, with its many historical and recreational attractions, should continue to be the center for visitors to New England in all seasons. Its transportation services are the channels through which thousands of people will be attracted to Boston. All efforts to attract visitors should have the cooperation and support of Boston and its people.

Unified local rapid transit in metropolitan Boston is of primary importance for the continued development of this area. This subject is now being actively studied by several groups, including a legislative commission.

* * * *

A new era of prosperity looms on the postwar horizon for Boston, its people and its industries. Truly the world is at our doorstep. Shall we *all* accept the challenge?

THE NEW HAVEN R.R.
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Polish Premier Goes to Moscow

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish government in exile left for Moscow today.

His departure came after the Cabinet of the Polish Government had approved a plan to send him to the Soviet capital to confer with Premier Stalin in an apparent effort to effect a compromise with the rival Polish faction in Moscow.

The Cabinet's decision was regarded as a sign that neither the London Poles nor the British Government had abandoned hope of settling the differences between the Government of the peasant-born Premier and the Polish Committee of Liberation with which the Soviet Government signed an agreement for administration of Polish territory occupied by the Red Army.

Meanwhile, the London Daily Worker, which has been vitriolic in its attacks on the London Polish government took a milder tone and said "a splendid opportunity exists for all honest Polish democrats to take part in the rebuilding of a strong Poland." If Mikolajczyk and his followers "find the courage to break once and for all with the reactionary gang around him."

Some degree of unity is being developed in the Polish armed forces. The Moscow Radio broadcast a letter from Lieut. Gen. Zigmund Berling and Maj. Gen. Alexander Zawadski, commanders of Polish troops in the Soviet to Gen. Jucjan Zeligowski in London calling for a Poland "great, strong, happy, and not dependent on anyone." General Zeligowski's reply praised them for their part in the restoration of an "independent" Poland.

Under terms of the accord between the Soviets and the Liberation Committee, supreme power is vested in the Russian commander-in-chief in areas where the Red Army is still engaged in fighting, but as soon as an area ceases to be a zone of military operations the Polish Committee will assume full responsibility in matters of civil government and establish an administration in accordance with the Polish Constitution.

The Polish Administration also was authorized to recruit men for the Polish armed forces now fighting with the Russians in the liberation of Poland.

The Moscow radio declared the agreement provided that while on Polish territory all personnel of the Red Army would be under jurisdiction of the Soviet Command and the personnel of the Polish Army would be governed under Polish Military Law. This, the broadcast said, also applies to civilians, even where crimes are committed against Soviet citizens, except in zones of military operations.

In areas where both Russian and Polish troops are operating the Polish forces will be under the Soviet commander in chief in operational matters and subordinate to the Polish command in matters of personnel and internal organization.

Moscow said the financial and supply problems of both armies in Poland would be dealt with later in a separate agreement.

'General Bor' Heads Polish Underground

By the Overseas News Agency

London, July 27

The Polish exile government disclosed for the first time July 25 the pseudonym of its commander in chief of underground forces in Poland. It is "General Bor."

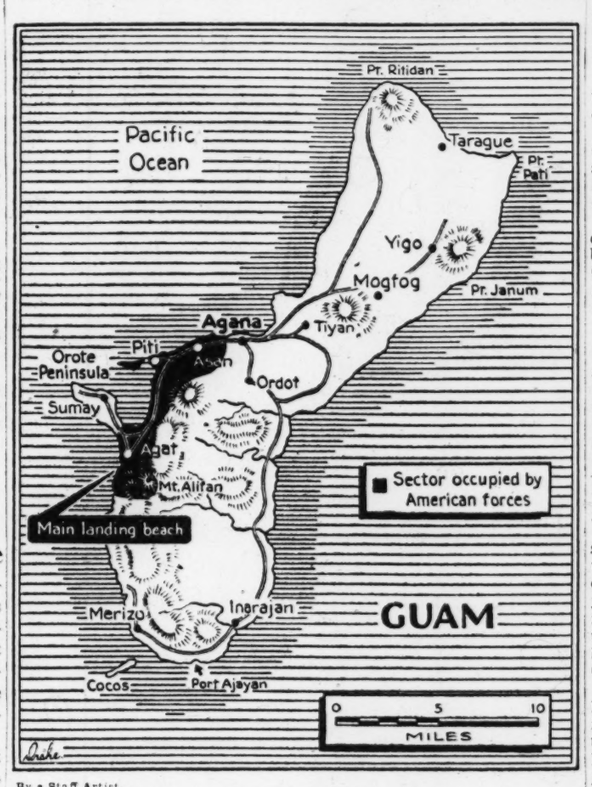
Commons Is Urged To Support Move For World Police

LONDON, July 27 (Reuter)—Ninety-four members of all parties have placed on the House of Commons order paper a motion that the British Government should declare its willingness to participate in the formation of an international police force.

The signatories do not expect the Government to find time to discuss the matter during the present session but they do expect the motion to be considered as a demonstration of the extent to which the idea is favored by all sections of opinion.

The motion calls for Britain to join with the Dominions, the United States, Soviet Russia, China and other allied nations in establishing an effective international authority equipped with the machinery for a peaceful and impartial settlement of all interstate disputes, with an international police force for the restraint of aggression and the maintenance of law and order.

U. S. Forces Advance at Guam



By a Staff Artist

Hold on Beachhead Broadened

Close-up of Guam shows the progress being made by American forces in broadening their beachhead around their first landing place at the southwest corner of the island.

Hitler Strangle Grip on Reich: Will It Hold Without Victory?

Continued from Page 1

of the old military families because the big landowners on the eastern frontiers found themselves threatened by the Russian advance. Their action may have been premature and, to a degree, even improvised.

One reason speed was necessary was because developments were taking an entirely different line from that which they had planned.

The political maneuvers of the land-owning Junkers had anticipated a time when they might no longer be able to hold on all fronts. The Junkers' plan was to concentrate the German armies on the Eastern Front. They would gradually let the Western Front be broken down to permit an American and British occupation of Germany if necessary.

At Soviet Expense

This would have freed a larger part of the German Army for the single operation of forcing the Russians back beyond the Dnepr, and then negotiating peace at Soviet expense.

But last September, Hitler began a maneuver that was almost diametrically opposite to that which the Junkers desired.

The Hitler plan was to prevent Allied penetration from the West, but to offer only a symbolic resistance to the Red Army.

Apparently the Nazi reasoning was that terms could be obtained from Washington and London by threatening to capitulate to Moscow—confronting Britain and the United States with the threat of permitting Moscow to establish one great power over the entire Continent. The Nazis fancied that as an alternative to this, Washington and London would agree to leave Germany virtually intact.

Von Ribbentrop Plan?

The plan is attributed to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop as the exponent of the belief that the threat of a "Red" Germany would intimidate the Atlantic powers into making a negotiated peace.

But the old aristocracy refused to countenance this idea of peace at their expense—a maneuver which would have placed their estates in the path of the easily advancing troops. Thus their plot may be taken as the result of conflicting interests.

But when it didn't come off, the Nazis took the fullest advantage of the situation to tighten their hold on every phase of German life. The pressure has reached the proportions which the Germans may endure as long as they think it means hope, but will resist as the hope fades.

Goebbels Befogs Army Revolt, Describes New Nazi Program

Continued from Page 1

throughout the Reich and perhaps even on the fronts.

It is unnecessary here to examine this in detail, but Dr. Goebbels seems to have had no difficulty to know where to find the "criminals."

[The German Radio asserted today that Infantry General Olbricht, Col. Gen. Ludwig Beck, and Col. Gen. Erich Höpner took part in the bomb plot against Hitler, the Associated Press reported.]

True to Form

Evidence produced by the Nazis also runs true to earlier form where ultimate responsibility for the incident was traced to the Allies—Moscow, London and Washington. Only one of the usual threads was missing from the tangled Nazi skein—"Bolshevik world-controlling Jewry" has not yet been introduced into the tale.

Dr. Goebbels, like other Nazi spokesmen, in efforts both to prove the guilt of certain German generals to whom they are opposed, yet simultaneously to avoid the impression that a large part of the German Army was involved, has only confused the average German still more.

Another component of typical Nazi comment on such occasions is strongly in evidence—namely, the "miraculous" salvation of the Führer from any but trifling injuries.. Völkischer Beobachter for July 23 editorializes thus, "At the present moment when he [Hitler] has been saved by a hair's breadth, he has suddenly come among us again in all his irreplaceable greatness as the father of all things German. . . . This fiendish outrage has affected the national body, causing expectation, worry, and fever to disappear and make us again stand firmly on our feet in this struggle."

Future Plans

Dr. Goebbels as trustee of total mobilization talked about his future plans, but his German listeners probably interpreted this more as a "pep talk" than as actual conviction that any great increase in output of war factories still was possible.

References to Germany's new technical weapons underlined the fact that these still are in preparation, though beyond the experimental stage. "What matters now is to get into production what has been invented," and he hastened to add that it would be harmful for the German people to stake hopes on only such developments. This certainly is so, in view of the German shortage of manpower and materials.

Goebbels' Promise

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels in a pep talk to the battered German nation declared that German reserves from the home army would be moved to the fighting fronts and that other steps would be taken to strengthen the Nazi position which would begin to show results "next month."

Urging the nation to rally around Hitler and "fight and work" to overcome "the present difficult times when almost the entire world is storming against us," Dr. Goebbels declared the Germans soon would use against the Allies a new secret weapon for which the V-1 rocket bomb now being used against London is "nothing but a mere preamble."

Declaring the V-1 was "already sufficient to upset the enemy's entire defensive system," Dr. Goebbels said, "the same thing will happen again when we shall presently use other novel weapons."

"When I recently saw the modern German weapons," the Nazi Minister went on, "my heart not only beat higher, but for a moment it stopped beating."

Confident of Victory

Dr. Goebbels said "we have already more than made up for the advantage the enemy had managed to secure over us in one or the other sector of war techniques," and that "I have always felt sure of our final victory."

"Total war," Dr. Goebbels said, "will now become a reality. . . . I promise the German people that I shall leave nothing undone within the next few weeks in order to make the home front more efficient in every respect."

Declaring that the new weapons and German fighting qualities together would "win the victory for us," Dr. Goebbels closed with this appeal:

"We shall also surpass each other in love and loyalty to the Führer and in faith in his historic mission. It is up to us to give the war a new turn."

Dr. Goebbels made it clear that the Nazi Party would be at the helm everywhere now that revolt has broken out among the Army's generals.

Relies on Party

"I rely especially," he said, "on the support to be given by the National Socialist Party. The Party will act as the motor of the entire process of reorganization. Henceforth the Party's primary duty will be to set free soldiers for the fighting front and workers for the armament plants."

Speaking over the Berlin Radio in his new role as Reich Plenipotentiary for total mobilization under Marshal Hermann Göring, Dr. Goebbels gave what he said was the full story of the revolt of the Junkers' generals and the attempt to assassinate Hitler.

The story in the main conformed to that already told, beginning with Hitler's own version on July 20, but added these new assertions:

That the United States as well as Britain and the Soviet Union had a hand in the generals' conspiracy.

That the attempt on Hitler's person was made at his headquarters, "just before noon," on July 20, "during his daily discussion of the war situation," and the plotters were tried immediately and executed.

Churches Seek Unified Aid

By Religious News Service

GENEVA, July 27—Need for unified efforts in aiding Europe's churches was emphasized at a four-day meeting near here attended by 40 representatives of the World Council of Churches from 12 countries.

An 800-word statement of its conclusions was drawn up by the meeting, to be submitted to churches throughout Europe and overseas.

"The reconstruction of church life in needy churches offers a unique opportunity to the ecumenical movement to manifest its solidarity," the statement declared. "That is why we believe it must be undertaken in common, and why it demands, not only the coordination of our efforts, but united action."

Help to war-hit churches, the statement stressed, should not come from one particular church to another, but should be brought to each of the churches in distress "from the entire ecumenical fellowship."

Church leaders insisted that reconstruction should not simply mean the restoration of Christian institutions, but should help the churches to become once more "missionary communities."

Asserting that "our first task is to . . . renew and revitalize the churches to get rid of routine and secularism," the statement warned that aggressive paganism "will remain a force with which we will have to contend a long time."

"During these years of trial," it said, "many churches have become acutely aware that 'judgment must begin in the House of God.' They become ready to listen to 'what the spirit says to the churches.' And so eternal truths strike home as the most actual dynamic discoveries. These churches turn to the Bible. They understand again that the reign of Christ is not in an ideal, but in the present reality. They learn that the church exists in order to proclaim what God has done in the past, is doing today, and will do in the future."

North Carolina Plant Varieties

The thermal belt of Polk County, N. C., is said to have one of the greatest varieties of plant life of any section in the United States.

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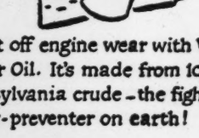
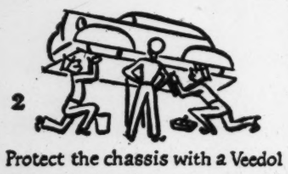
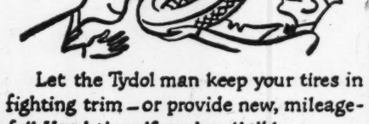
1 

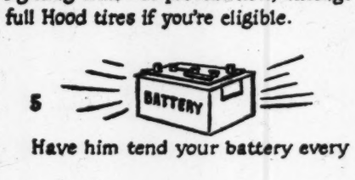
Fight off engine wear with Veedol Motor Oil. It's made from 100% Pennsylvania crude—the fightin'est wear-preventer on earth!

2 

Protect the chassis with a Veedol Safety-Check lubrication . . . and that means a thorough going-over with five specialized lubricants.

3 

Get the free inspection that goes with a Veedol Safety-Check lubrication job . . . a gimlet-eyed inspection of the 18 danger points where most breakdowns begin.

4 

Let the Tydol man keep your tires in fighting trim—or provide new, mileage-full Hood tires if you're eligible.

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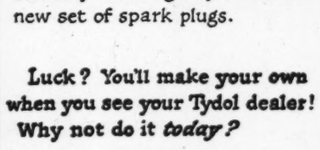
6 

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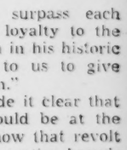

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Summary Gives U. S. Position On Relations With Argentina

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—The State Department's summary of the position of the United States on relations with the present Argentine Government included the following:

. . . The enemies of American co-operation and the friends of Axis aggression would of course wish, and are indeed recommending, that the Argentine course of action be approved by the American republics through the establishment of full and normal relations with the Farrell regime. This would have the effect of a public proclamation of complete approval of the Argentine action.

For the American Republics to take such a course would be seriously to damage the Allied cause and to undermine the principles which the united organization of the nations of this hemisphere has been resolutely supporting in the war against the Axis powers. The free republics of America are honor bound to preserve the integrity of those principles and that organization, and to do so they must stand firm in their common fight against the Axis enemy. . . .

Take Divergent Course

Firm adherence to the principles of [recent] inter-American agreements by all of the republics would have created an unshakable tradition of hemispheric unity the benefits of which would have been felt for generations to come by all of our peoples. But when the real test came, the Government of one of those republics, Argentina, chose to pursue a divergent and separate course.

The fact that even the most urgent considerations of the national security and independence of each of the American republics, including Argentina itself, have not influenced the Argentine Government to practice unity in time of war completely invalidates any suggestion that the other American Governments should recognize it on the assumption that such action would contribute to hemispheric unity after the war.

Efforts have been made to confuse the issue by charging that the policy followed by the American republics and their associates among the United Nations constitutes a departure from the normal rules and procedure with regard to recognition, and amounts to intervention in the internal affairs of Argentina.

Disregard Policy

This contention disregards completely the foundation on which the policy of nonrecognition rests, namely, the defense and security of the hemisphere. . . .

The American republics have expressly declared that this policy does not affect, and has nothing to do with, the ordinary rules and procedure for recognition in time of peace. The problem involves the fundamental question of whether the American republics are to indorse the action of one republic which has undermined their unity and strength and given aid to the Axis enemy. . . .

It has since been established that extremist, pro-Axis elements were responsible for the elimination of General Ramirez and his principal collaborators from the Government because of their decision to break relations.

The Farrell Government firmly refused to commit itself to implementation of the break with the Axis. It implicitly disavows any intention to honor the rupture with the Axis by insisting repeatedly that it was due to foreign pressure.

This attitude was confirmed by its actions. The freedom of the country was extended to Axis diplomatic and consular officers. Affirmative assistance was given to Axis firms, both through large official contracts and through requisitioning of critical materials from firms friendly to the democratic cause.

Immediately following the break of relations police activity and arrests of Axis agents were briefly stimulated by the Ramirez Government, but under the new regime numerous Axis spies and agents were set at liberty. As a result Axis espionage again flourished. . . .

Nevertheless, from time to time certain elements in the Farrell Government professed a desire to see the rupture implemented. Were such an attempt to be made, however, these same elements admitted that they would be eliminated as were Ramirez and Gilbert by the extremist forces within the Government.

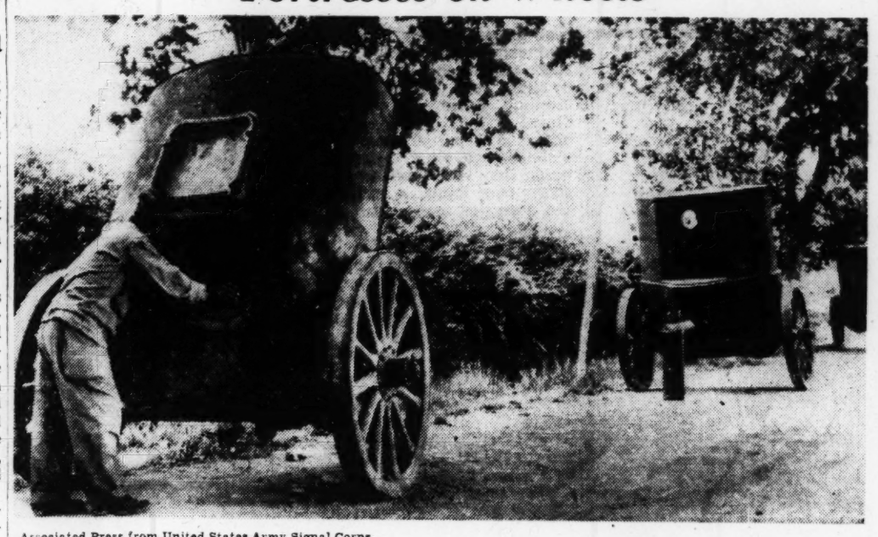
That the dominant power in Argentina was, and continues to be, in the hands of pro-Axis elements determined to impose their desires is strikingly revealed by this situation.

Control Ministries

Furthermore, it is significant that these same elements control the most important Ministries and agencies of the National Government as well as the Governments of the provinces, and have rapidly and energetically implanted a domestic totalitarian system that fully complements and supports their pro-Axis foreign policy, through control of the press, the courts, the schools, and other key institutions. The basic civil rights have been either nullified or so modified as to have no real meaning. Every effort was made to stamp out democratic opposition to the Government's totalitarian program.

A striking demonstration of the nature of this program was afforded in the declarations of the Minister of War on June 10 when he said that military rearmament is the objective to which the entire economy of the country and the life of all of its people must be dedicated. The Minister admitted in so many words that the keystone of Argentina's international policy is to be military force when he stated that in addition to the use of diplomacy to achieve political objectives it possessed the power of its armed forces. . . .

Fortresses on Wheels



Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Mobile Pillboxes Used by Germans in Italy

Pfc. Ramon Meza of San Antonio, Texas, inspects a captured Nazi wheeled pillbox in the Vada area of Italy. The enemy has brought these defensive weapons to the front in an effort to stem the forward drive of the Allies toward the borders of Germany.

Cumulative Effects of War Laying Heavy Hand Upon Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — First serious repercussions of a world at war came to the citizen of neutral Eire in March, 1943, when long-distance bus services were drastically curtailed, and local bus services closed down at 9:30 o'clock every evening. He nevertheless adjusted himself to these changes fairly quickly, and, in Dublin, relied on the street cars, which ran until 11:30 p. m. or walked home from theater or cinema. Thus transport conditions, helped by more or less mild weather, even during the winter months, did not interfere to a great extent with social activities.

For four and a half years, except for a few isolated incidents, Eire escaped the violence of war. Then with startling suddenness came a change. Dry cool weather during the winter months was welcomed in that it enabled farmers to begin their work much earlier than usual. It facilitated the increase of tillage for increasing production of wheat and cereals to make up for decreased imports.

Lack of Rain Cuts Electricity

It made possible early cutting and piling of turf for drying during warmer months. But lack of rain militated against electricity generation more and more as the flow of the Shannon decreased, and the volume of water in the reserve lake fell to a low level. In March, 1944, the position was so serious that severe reductions in consumption had to be ordered. Beginning April 1, all lighting whether in household, store, office or factory, had to be cut down by 50 per cent; the use of electric fires had to cease; consumption of power for cooking was reduced by 15 per cent and traction of 33⅓ per cent.

Most of these requirements imposed little hardship, but, when the Dublin tramway services ceased at 9:30 p. m. and fewer cars were run outside of rush hours, it meant that curfew for all local transport came two hours sooner than previously. The tramway company obtains its power from the Dublin plant which is operated on coal. Imports of coal practically ceased on account of the coal strike in Britain. The output of electricity therefore had fallen off considerably. It is now unofficially said, it will be necessary to make 7 o'clock the hour for the last trams and to suspend all forenoon, afternoon and Sunday services.

Furthermore, it is felt that gas supply periods may be further reduced, and, later, suspended indefinitely.

So serious is the electricity and gas situation that anybody using gas during off-hours is punishable by imprisonment.

Homes throughout the country have had their current cut off for failure to comply with regulations. Moreover on and after April 24, only two passenger and four freight trains, have run each week on the chief lines, and 11 branch lines were completely closed down. Further, only a limited number of passengers are taken on each train, restaurant cars are discontinued, and only single tickets issued.

Vacations Practically Impossible

Coming on the eve of the holiday and open-air season, these restrictions hit hard at the individual's freedom of action and movement. For the average person, an annual vacation has become practically impossible. Even Sunday and evening trips to near-by places are impossible. For those who possess them the mode of conveyance everywhere is by bicycle, of which there are some 500,000 in daily use all over Eire. The serious aspect of this outlook is that hundreds will, for the first time in their lives, find themselves jobless. The ban on travel between here and Britain forbids their emigrating in search of work. Incidentally, this ban may also have a serious effect on the Irish cattle trade as dealers and buyers can no longer attend markets. In many places the weekly market has already been abandoned.

The Post Office Department is making every effort to maintain mail services. It is despatching mails by bus in every direction. The time of delivery, however, is not guaranteed. In remote districts sports meetings are continuing, but competition is almost entirely local. Attendance at the few race meetings which are held, are almost entirely confined to people directly interested in horse-breeding.

The Royal Dublin Society has cancelled its annual spring Agricultural and Cattle Show, which has been of so great value to farmers in the past. The Horse Show has not been held since 1939.

The discontinuance of telephone communication between Britain and Eire causes extreme inconvenience to firms, particularly banks, which, on account of the delays in the mails, have transacted all their business with Britain by telephone. They now use the telegraph which is also subject to delay and is considerably more expensive.

Start of the Marines

The Marine Corps was authorized officially by the Continental Congress in 1775.

Allies Rove Mediterranean In War on German Outposts

By the Overseas News Agency

CAIRO, July 27—Allied marauders are roving the Eastern Mediterranean in tiny sailing vessels and waging silent war against strategic German outposts in the Aegean Islands and on the ships that supply them.

The story today can be told only in part. It concerns the exploits of British and Greek volunteer forces who for eight months have been raiding Nazi shipping in the Aegean, making forays on Nazi garrisons, destruction to defensive installations, and hope to the oppressed islanders.

Their homes for long weeks at a time are ugly little Greek caiques, in which they rove the seas living on short rations and limited water, except when they seize supplies from captured German vessels.

The present Nazi strategy is to slip supplies through in convoys of small vessels when night or weather protect them from RAF planes. The convoys are usually protected by armed caiques or by E-boats. The allied marauders raid these convoys just as the buccaneers raided rich Indiamen in days of old.

Caiques put landing parties ashore at isolated spots. In small patrols they stalk the Nazi garrison until the moment for attack, then they strike silently, swiftly, and ruthlessly to wipe out the garrison and destroy installations. Gasoline supply dumps are off the island and away before the Nazis are able to sound a warning. Frequently the whole garrison is killed or captured, and none is left to report the details when the next supply ship calls.

The raiders usually have a specific objective, as on a recent raid described by one of the participants. He told the story of 14 caiques operated by the Nazis, lying in a small port. The Germans are hard-pressed for shipping and need every vessel they can lay hands on; in this port they had concentrated all they could get.

"The German commandant's villa was a tempting target, but we had to pass beneath its windows without making a sound," this raider ruefully reported. One group of raiders covered the approach to the port; the other silently disposed of the Nazi sentries, then put incendiaries in each moored boat. The explosions aroused the garrison, but the raid took them so completely by surprise that the marauders escaped without losing a man, their mission accomplished.

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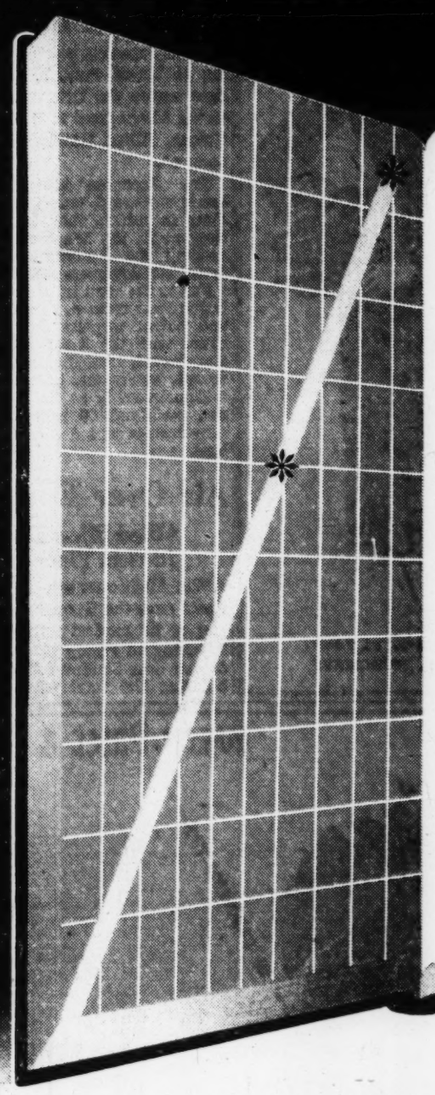

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Russians Reported to Have Entered Brest Litovsk

Continued from Page 1

nounced the capture of Bialystok in an order of the day:

"Troops of the Second White Russian Front, after two days of fighting, today captured by storm the town and large industrial center of Bialystok, important railroad junction and powerful fortified area covering the road to Warsaw."

An announcement from the Moscow Radio, recorded by the Soviet Monitor, followed by several hours a German radiocast statement that the city of 91,000 had been evacuated. Premier Stalin ordered 20 salvos from 224 guns.

Both the Russians and Germans said the Vistula, last natural barrier to German Silesia 140 miles to the west, had been spanned.

Brest Litovsk is 110 miles east of Warsaw and 80 miles southeast of Bialystok. Both cities were crucial defense points along a line which the Germans had strengthened over several years. Both had been by-passed and besieged for about two weeks.

The fall of both, following the announced Red Army crossing of the Vistula River 57 to 65 miles southeast of Warsaw, would indicate a virtual collapse of the German central front. Warsaw, a guardian city to German soil, was under concentric threat from the south, northeast, and east.

The Berlin Radio said defense lines in the Brest Litovsk area were taken back "under massed pressure of the enemy" and Moscow reported street fighting in the city of 50,000.

The crossing of the 600-foot-wide Vistula was in the Deblin-Pulawi region 57 to 66 miles southeast of Warsaw which had a peacetime population of 1,265,700. The surge across the stream posed an outflanking threat to the city. The area of the penetration is 355 air-line miles from Berlin on a historic invasion route. It is 140 miles from the border of German Silesia.

Russian Cossacks, tanks, infantry, and cannon reached the east bank of the river July 26 on a 30-mile front. Nazi rearguards fled to the west bank soon afterwards and were enveloped in a cacophony of massed artillery and mortar fire.

By capturing Delyatin in the Carpathian foothills 20 miles from the Czech border, the Red Army posed a threat to both Romania and Hungary, uneasy German puppet states.

At the top of the 1,000-mile undulating front, the capture of Narva, third city of Estonia, and an advance beyond, carried Soviet lines within 100 miles of Tallinn. The fall of Narva opened the way for a swift advance along the Gulf of Finland. It was cracked by the eighth great army group now in action, the Leningrad forces of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov.

The Russians captured their 26th German general.

By a Staff Artist

Comparison

Here is a map of the Russian front set into a map of the East Coast of the United States showing the comparative size of the present battle area.

Normandy:

American Tanks Drive New Wedge

An American armored offensive pushed more than two miles deeper through German lines at the center of the 40-mile United States front in France, seized Canisy below St. Lô, and drove beyond.

This deepening crash through the middle—picking up more than seven miles in two days and supported by fighter planes which alone wrecked or damaged 70 Nazi tanks on July 26—threatened to turn the enemy whole western flank between Periers and Lessay.

Twin tank drives speared ahead. One captured Canisy two miles below St. Gilles on the St. Lô-Coutances road. Another to the west pushed a mile south of Marigny, just above that strategic lateral highway.

But on the British-Canadian flank in Normandy, the Germans hit with tanks, artillery, and mortar fire. They recaptured Esquay, seven miles southwest of Caen, and Hills 112 and 113, headquarters and field reports said. Due south of Caen, the British Second Army held on to Verrières, driving back enemy counterattacks.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American First Army battle front had broadened to 40 miles. Doughboys won a town northeast of Periers and advanced near Caumont, 13 miles east of St. Lô, capturing Montrabot. In all, at least 15 villages and towns have been taken in 48 hours.

Front dispatches said tanks bearing sharp-shooting infantrymen—snipers who cut down German rocket gunners—had advanced beyond Canisy, four miles southwest of St. Lô.

Italy:

Eighth Army Repels Nazi Tank Attack

The British Eighth Army, advancing on a 10-mile front within eight miles of Florence, has driven back a series of heavy tank-supported counterattacks launched by the Nazis in a desperate effort to halt the drive, Allied headquarters announced.

On the Fifth Army front to the west, meanwhile, the Germans were reported erecting street barricades in Pisa on the north bank of the Arno, in apparent preparation for a house-to-house defense of that city. All portions of Pisa lying on the south bank of the stream are in American hands.

Spearheaded by New Zealand veterans of Cassino, Eighth Army forces pushed on to within eight miles of the open city of Florence, which was expected to fall without a struggle once its outer defenses were breached.

The Berlin Radio said July 1 that Hitler had declared Florence an open city to protect its "irreplaceable cultural values," and there has since been no report of Allied planes having attacked the city's rail yards.

New Guinea:

Japanese Try To Break Trap

Small Japanese patrols are trying to break through American lines across the Driniumor River on the Aitape front in British New Guinea, Allied Headquarters announced.

The Japanese attempting to break westward out of the positions in which they have been trapped in the Wewak area are probing the American southern flank, Headquarters said.

Far to the west in northwestern Dutch New Guinea, fighter planes and patrol torpedo boats raised havoc with the Japanese base of Manokwari, damaging barges, fuel dumps, trucks, and bivouac areas.

Manokwari is on the New Guinea mainland 50 miles west of American-occupied Noemfoor Island.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Fliers Down 78 Nazi Planes

The Mediterranean Allied Air Force gave the German Air Force one of its hardest jolts July 26, knocking 78 enemy planes out of the air over Southern Europe and boosting the total score in the past three days to 193, a new Mediterranean record.

Simultaneously, it was announced that Lightning and Mustang fighters of the 15th United States Air Force have returned to their Italian bases after a shuttle operation to Russia in which they shot down 64 enemy planes over Romania and Poland and destroyed many more on the ground.

Twenty of the July 26 victims were claimed by the Lightning and Mustang formations returning from the three-day shuttle.

Most of the other day's victories came in air battles when Fortresses and Liberators bombed the Wiener Neudorf aircraft engine factory, the Markersdorf airfield and the Zwolfaxing airfield, all within 35 miles of Vienna, the Szombathely airfield in Hungary and the Bereat Kucove oil refinery in Albania.

Meanwhile, American Liberators attacked Belgian military targets in the Brussels and Ghent areas and Berlin said other United States bomber formations from Italy made a "terror attack" on Budapest, Hungary, amid great air battles.

Guam-Tinian:

Americans Gain On Both Islands

American forces have captured one fourth of the Island of Tinian, with its 4,500-foot Ushi airfield, and strove to annihilate Japanese halfway out on Guam's Orote Peninsula in a bid for a 4,700-foot airfield and the Sumay naval base.

Some 2,800 Japanese have been killed on Guam.

On Tinian, Marines sealed off the north quarter of the island by forging a line from Faibus San Hilo Point on the West Coast to Asiga Point on the East Coast.

On the northwest tip of Tinian is the Ushi Point airfield which, together with repair shops, barracks, and other installations, is rated the equal of Hawaii's Hickam Field.

Robot Bombs:

Attack Resumed Against Britain

After a 12-hour lull, German robot bombs came hurtling over London and Southern England again, causing new damage and casualties although the opening barrage was not on a heavy scale.

Several persons were killed and injured when a bomb landed in a residential district, wrecking a row of houses. In another area a group of empty houses previously damaged were completely destroyed.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German war mobilizer, made veiled threats of new terror weapons in his speech July 26, but so far the V-1, packing 2,240 pounds of explosive, is the only such weapon in action.

Official sources said there was nothing to reports that robot bombs of double the size of the originals were being used.

The House of Commons went into an impromptu secret session to discuss flying bombs.

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke on the robots July 6, he rejected all proposals for a secret discussion, but there have been insistent demands by members ever since for more information.

Sabang:

Allied Bombardment Razes Installations

An Allied task force of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers covered by carrier-borne planes almost completely destroyed harbor installations at Sabang in a 35-minute bombardment on July 25, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced.

First word of the assault on the port at the western tip of Sumatra was given previously by the Japanese Radio which, as usual, minimized the damage.

Under cover of the main bombardment, a force consisting of three destroyers and a Dutch cruiser drove to the harbor and opened fire at very close range, silencing shore batteries, sinking one medium-sized merchant ship and wrecking two jetties with torpedoes.

The warships taking part received only minor damage.

Division Commander

Canadian Army Photo—Orfankos

Maj. Gen. P. E. Leclerc

General officer commanding the combined Canadian and Newfoundland forces in Newfoundland, is the only French-language Canadian who has ever had command of a full division. Previous to taking up the Newfoundland command, General Leclerc served overseas, subsequently receiving command of the Seventh Canadian Division. An Associated Press list of Allied commanding officers, published July 1, omitted General Leclerc's name.

Caen People Lived in Caves As Battle Raged Overhead

By Charles Lynch
Reuter's Special Correspondent

CAEN, July 11. Delayed.—Thousands in the city of Caen lived underground in the catacombs from D Day to July 9, when British troops entered the city.

A Frenchwoman whose husband is a prisoner in Germany took me on a personal tour of these underground hideouts. One of her sons was wounded, but not seriously, in the recent bombings of Caen.

I met her in the Abbaye aux Hommes where I was giving chocolate to some children.

"You think this is something," she said to me in English. "If you really want to see something, follow me."

I shall never forget the next two hours. She led me down into the catacombs of the church and there I saw people who had lived in the darkness for four weeks.

It was an eerie sight, these people living in the low caverns. Some had made beds of straw beneath huge wine casks. Conditions grew progressively worse the farther into the catacombs we went. The first cellar we visited, to me so horrible, was actually regarded as "first class." Despite all their hardships these people did not go hungry.

The man chiefly responsible for feeding them was Jean le Hir, formerly chef at the Hotel de Lesperance. The hotel was razed to the ground several days ago by the Germans. For a whole month this man and his assistants, mostly chefs from other hotels in Caen, fed thousands of people. They served 13,000 meals each, one of them including a thick slice of roast beef.

From the catacombs we went to see the bombed area of Caen. We walked up a broad street and through the Square of St. Martin, in the center of which is one of the two statues the Germans left in Caen—the statue of the French hero, Bertrand du Guesclin. At the foot of the street ahead of us was a scene of the most utter desolation I have ever seen. Even the ruins of Valognes or Carentan could not compare.

Streets were obliterated by mountains of rubble. We climbed over piles of shattered masonry to reach the spot where the woman's house had been. Some of the walls were still standing—enough to show what a magnificent house it had been. This woman was able to smile even when faced with what must have been a great personal disaster for her.

As we clambered back over the rubble she pointed out where various friends of hers had lived—here an old lady who had had wonderful antiques: there a man and his wife who had beautiful flowers; and there again an historic old house of remarkable architecture in which lived a wonderful elderly couple loved by everybody in the neighborhood.

Only the most vivid imagination could conceive where these places had been, because there is not the slightest trace of them now. And yet these people are glad to see us.

Spanish Count Arrested For Fraud in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 27 (AP)—Police arrested Rafael Benjumea Burin, Spanish Count of Guadalhorce, yesterday, on charges of fraud in connection with the construction and sale of Buenos Aires subways.

The former Minister of Public Works under the late dictator Primo de Rivera in Spain was accused of defrauding stockholders. He previously had been arrested and released on the same charges pending an investigation which began in 1940.

General McNair Killed At Front in Normandy

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, former Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, has been killed in Normandy.

A War Department announcement here said:

"The War Department has been notified of the death of Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair. General McNair was killed by enemy fire while observing the action of our front-line units in the recent offensive."

On July 14, the Army announced that General McNair had been given an important overseas assignment, the nature of which was not disclosed, and that Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear had succeeded him in command of the Army Ground Forces.

General McNair was responsible for the training of the ground forces now in action overseas and was regarded as one of the Army's most brilliant officers.

Ground Force Commander

He was Chief of Staff of General Headquarters in Washington when the Army was reorganized in 1942, and became Commanding General of the Ground Forces, one of the three top commanders under the Chief of Staff.

In April, 1943, during an inspection tour of the Tunisian Front, he was wounded by shell fragments.

General McNair was one of the early advocates of building up a method of antitank defenses, particularly the highly mobile self-propelled, hard-hitting guns that came to be known as tank destroyers.

General McNeir was born in Verndale, Minn. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1904.

He was with the Funston Expedition in Vera Cruz in 1914 and with the Pershing punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916-17.

World War I Posts

In June, 1917, a few weeks after the United States' entry into World War I, General McNair sailed for France and served with the 1st Division, American Expeditionary Forces, until August. Then he was at General Headquarters at Paris and Chaumont until the end of the war. He went into Germany with the Army of Occupation.

After General McNair's return to the United States, he served in various posts. In April, 1939, he became Commandant of the Command and General Staq School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and in July, 1940, was assigned as Chief of Staff of General Headquarters and stationed at the Army War College in Washington.

General McNair was the designer of the training program that produced combat units in World War II which fought like veterans in their first battles. He was credited with streamlining the old "square" division of nearly 20,000 men into the "triangular" infantry division of 15,000 and was among the original group of officers who foresaw the need for developing the tank destroyer after the Nazis had exploited the tank's use in Poland and the Low Countries.

Migrant Workers Quitting California

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—The great labor migration that brought more than 1,500,000 new residents to California in the last four years has been reversed.

Wage earner employment in California factories more than tripled, from around 275,000 to more than 950,000, in the four years climaxing at midsummer last year. But since last August, industries have lost workers.

The official California Labor Statistics Bulletin said that the State's heavy industries lost 20,000 workers last month, most of them evidently migrating back to peacetime jobs.

Workers have been pulling out of California war plants and heading eastward at the rate of thousands each month all this year.

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Argentina to Continue Policy Branded 'Pro-Axis' by U. S.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 27 (AP)—An assertion by Argentine Foreign Minister Orlando Peluffo that his country is resolved to continue its present course of conduct, which the United States has criticized officially as "pro-Axis," dimmed hopes today of an immediate solution of the Argentine diplomatic crisis.

General Peluffo made his assertion in an international radiocast, delivered last night in the presence of President Edelmiro Farrell. It came at about the same time the United States released a memorandum to all United and associated Nations accusing Argentina of "deserting the Allied cause" and recommending that it be isolated diplomatically.

General Peluffo, summing up the attitude of his Government, declared:

"In face of the concrete situation which confronts the country, we declare:

"First, that Argentina complies with the letter and spirit of all international obligations whereto subscribed.

"Second, Argentina never entertained the idea of shattering continental solidarity by an individual attitude, nor does it uphold any cause alien to that solidarity.

"Third, Argentina considers that its present diplomatic estrangement is devoid of a juridical and political basis, and arises from a demonstrated misunderstanding regarding its international conduct."

U. S. Accusation

The United States declaration, issued by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, based the accusation of deserting the Allied cause on a lengthy record of Argentina's delayed break with the Axis powers. General Peluffo cited historical precedents for what he said was the basis of Argentina's foreign policy—"defense of our sovereignty and necessity of continental harmony."

It was announced officially that the police had granted a request of numerous organizations to hold a demonstration tonight (6 p. m., Eastern War Time) in support of the Government's international policy.

Toward the end of his speech, General Peluffo said, "The Argentine Government proclaims that from now on, all censorship will cease." This statement brought a burst of applause—the one time the speech was interrupted.

He said the cause of the present impasse was an "enigma" to the Argentine Government.

"We must confess," he added, "that at this moment we are still unable to discern the true reason for the present situation."

People's Support Claimed

General Peluffo asserted any assaults on the sovereignty of Argentina would be resisted, and that attempts to divide the Argentine people were "irremediably doomed to failure." He said the present Government enjoyed the support of the great majority of the people and had amply demonstrated it was entitled to recognition by other nations.

He charged the United States since it entered the war had adopted a "discriminatory procedure" against Argentina, which he said was unjustified in view of his country's contribution to the Allied cause.

General Peluffo said it was true that Argentina was not co-operating militarily, but added that neither were all the other American republics.

He declared that while Argentines, because of their origin, look to Europe with "admiration and reverence," this in no way weakens their ties with other American nations.

"Contributions" Cited

General Peluffo said Argentina's contributions to the Allied cause included its role as a granary for the United Nations and the supplying of huge amounts of foodstuffs and strategic materials for which it was not always paid in cash. As an illustration, he cited Great Britain's practice of paying in blocked sterling credit.

He rejected any imputation that Argeutina was supporting any cause but the United Nations, and asserted that a United States declaration alluding to participation in the Argentine Government of "enemies of continental solidarity" lacked a juridical basis.

He questioned whether American spiritual unity was being promoted by the present course of action and charged United States policy has set back juridical development on the American continent 30 years.

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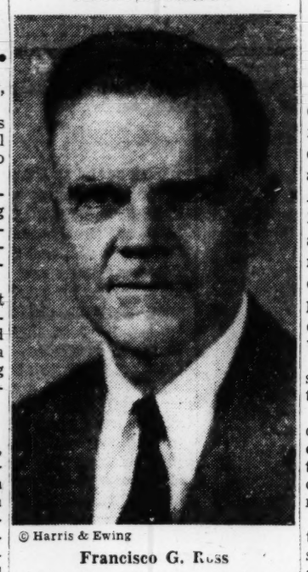

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Francisco G. Ross

New Ambassador from Costa Rica to the United States.

Groups Demonstrate

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 27 (AP)—Small but vocal groups calling for "defense of national sovereignty" and distributing leaflets entitled, "Yankees Should Be Made to Understand," demonstrated last night in front of the American Embassy and along Florida Street.

One of the demonstrators was cheered when he called upon bystanders to prepare for active defense, but the crowd remained silent for the most part when he shouted "down with the Yankees."

The demonstrators chose the evening rush hour when Florida Street usually is crowded to stage their parade. The marchers appeared to number not more than 100.

Summary Gives U. S. Position on Relations With Argentina. Page 7.

19 American Nations Join U. S. Snub of Argentina

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27 — Accusing Argentina of doing "tremendous injury" to the Allied cause and of giving "constant aid and comfort" to enemies of the Allies for the past 2½ years, the 19 other American republics have approved the State Department's recommendation yesterday that diplomatic nonrecognition of the present Argentine Government continue, it is learned on the very highest authority.

The State Department based its summary of Argentine relations on these charges:

1. "The injury to the solidarity of the Continent and to the war effort of the United Nations by the continuing acts and utterances of the (President Edelmiro) Farrell regime is abundantly clear."

2. It has "deliberately violated the pledge taken jointly with its sister republics to co-operate in support of the war against the Axis, and in thus deserting the Allied cause has struck a powerful blow at the whole system of hemispheric co-operation."

3. It has "openly and notoriously been giving affirmative assistance to the declared enemies of the United Nations."

This strong American position should be maintained, was the recommendation added, until the Argentine regime changes its ways and becomes a trustworthy member of the American family of nations.

Crushing Load

The official American statement is considered to be one of the strongest and most forthright documents of its kind issued in a long time. Its contents easily explained why Buenos Aires has recalled its Ambassador to the United States, apparently convinced that it will not be successful in its attempts to mix pro-Allied statements with pro-Axis actions.

The statement begins by recalling that the United States has taken on a crushing load in fighting the Axis and that it is receiving whole-hearted support from all but one of the other American nations—Argentina.

Washington charges that Argentina while pursuing its course, has tried to trick the Allies by protesting "its solidarity and unity with its sister republics.

'Aid to Enemies'

"But during 2½ years it has persisted in an open, notorious and contrary course of action which has given constant aid and comfort to the enemies of those republics," the American summary continues. "Spasmodic token gestures of co-operation have been made. In almost all instances, however, they have been designed to do no more than foster the false hope that Argentina might yet be prepared to honor her solemn pledge of Hemisphere solidarity.

"In the same manner, the superficial anti-Axis gestures of recent weeks have been calculated to weaken the collective determination of the nonrecognizing governments. They have been part of an effort to induce those governments to accord recognition in exchange for promises of action which Argentina has long been pledged to take. Expediency in a desperate effort to achieve recognition, rather than a change of Argentine foreign policy to support the Allied cause in good faith, has inspired these actions of the Farrell regime.

"The suggestion has been made that the recent gestures of the Farrell regime offer a basis for negotiation. Bargaining or negotiating with regard to action which Argentina has long since agreed to take would be a serious error. The principles for which the free nations of the world are today contributing the full measure of their human and material resources cannot be the subject of a bargain. The controlling issue is support in good faith of the Allied cause.

"The injury to the solidarity of the Continent and to the war effort of the United Nations by the continuing acts and utterances of the Farrell regime is abundantly clear. It is the judgment of this Government that the American republics and their associates among the United Nations should firmly adhere to the present policy of nonrecognition of the Farrell regime until by unequivocal acts it is conclusively demonstrated that there has been a fundamental change of Argentine policy in favor of the cause against the Axis and in support of inter-American unity and common action," Washington declares.

Going over the history of the present crisis, the State Department said that events since Jan. 26, 1944, when the Government of former President Ramirez broke relations with Japan and Germany, made it clear that "powerful forces within the governments were determined to oppose these measures [limiting Axis activity in Argentina] and render the break valueless."

The Government of General Farrell, who succeeded Ramirez, "firmly refused to commit itself to implementation of the break with the Axis," Washington charges. "It implicitly disavowed any intention to honor the rupture with the Axis by insisting repeatedly that it was due to foreign pressure."

Finally, the Farrell Government is charged with coddling Axis firms in Argentina.

"The prosperity of these powerful commercial firms, which have been geared according to the well-known pattern into the espionage and propaganda machine of the Nazi Party, is the result not merely of a passive failure of the Argentina Government to implement the Rio agreements, but to positive aid from that Government."

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The Home Forum

One Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN men are face to face with danger, they turn instinctively to God and find in Him their Saviour, their Redeemer, their ever-present help. But men do not always perceive this clearly in dealing with governmental and world affairs. They do not always realize that in every part of His universe God, divine intelligence, is the one omniactive influence, the regulator and controller. God, divine Mind, surely does maintain in perfect harmony and order every idea in His infinite creation.

God, Mind, directs men and nations when they trust in His unfailing guidance. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 101), "The Science of omnipotence demonstrates but one power, and this power is good, not evil; not matter, but Mind." And she continues, "If God is All, and God is good, it follows that all must be good; and no other power, law, or intelligence can exist."

* * *

True progress is attained when we trust in Principle, God. Only through scientific impersonalization of the beliefs of domination, greed, and human will can the claims of aggression and dictatorship be annihilated. Often a false sense of personal responsibility makes individuals and groups feel that they are the only ones qualified to solve the problems of the work at hand. But is this true? God's creation abounds with spiritual ideas to be effectively utilized. God constantly imparts these ideas to His image and likeness, man, and "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34).

* * *

Christ Jesus laid aside all earthly glory and utilized and expressed only the thoughts which came to him from God. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not my own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me" (John 5:30). Moffatt translates this passage as follows: "I can do nothing of my own accord; I pass judgment on men as I am taught by God, and my judgment is just, because my aim is not my own will but the will of him who sent me."

Jesus could not be influenced by personal bias or come under the mesmeric domination of humanly worshiped leaders because his whole life shows that he knew himself to be the clear, radiant reflection of the one Mind. When men attempted to glorify the Master, he rebuked them. So conscious was he of his spiritual selfhood that he was able, when necessary, to hide himself from the mortal throng. He had no desire for personal deification or personal worship. He lived and acted as Mind guided him, following in the pathway of God's promises, and aware of God's purpose for him.

A friend of the writer belonged to an organization where two controlling groups were vying with each other to promote their candidates to positions of prominence. This man, an independent thinker, though qualified to take office, refused to ally himself with any clique. He resolved to work out the problem through consecrated prayer, as taught in Christian Science, and set aside a daily period of time to work with God. He prayerfully pondered this statement by Mrs. Eddy in "Unity of Good" (p. 17): "I say, Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. (Judges v. 20.)" Soon afterward he was called upon to fill two important posts by the heads of both groups, and was able to fill them with satisfaction.

* * *

As organizations and groups are composed of individuals, it behooves the alert thinker to refute and dispel any claim of personal domination by fully realizing that God is the one and only power, the one Mind or cause. This spiritual fact persistently held to melts away the claim of personal domination, and human will then yields to the workings and influence of divine Mind. The Revelator writes (Revelation 2:26), "He that overcometh, and keepeth my works unto the end, to him will I give power over the nations."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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"RETURNING FISHING BOATS": *A Water Color by Winslow Homer*

WINSLOW HOMER was born in Boston in 1836. His father sold hardware and his mother tried her hand at painting flowers in water color. Young Winslow cultivated his own aptitudes in drawing and, when he was nineteen, he was employed at Bufford's lithography establishment in Boston. He then went to New York, where he drew for Harper Brothers and for the Ballou Pictorial. His Civil War sketches have become historic documents and, in the career of Homer, they establish a landmark.

Early paintings by Homer show his capacity to describe. They are carefully and clearly painted, episodic in subject. His transition from illustrator to painter was slow; it came after long, patient study of nature, after a growing capacity to select essentials and discard the irrelevant. Homer achieved his eventual forceful realistic style slowly and solitarily. He remained indifferent to fashions of the day, and he seems to have been unaware of innovations erupting in the art world abroad.

It was in the early 'seventies that he began to paint in water color. This composition of "Returning Fishing Boats" was painted in 1883. Homer had acquired by this time full stature as a painter. He gave free play to the flowing motion of the brush, he used the fewest number of strokes possible; he set down in his authoritative way the shapes, the movement, the atmosphere. And everything added up to a vigorous transcript of a realistic scene. The observation of the illustrator was replaced by the vision of the artist.

It is interesting to learn that Winslow Homer was an aquarellist of note when this picture was painted and that he was receiving as much as one hundred dollars for a picture.

DOROTHY ADLOW

New Hampshire Pasture

A few ledges to make the land more solid,
and the green moss curling over; birds,
by the score: killdeer, sparrow, meadowlark—
We have them all—webs glittering at dawn,
the thistles starring the green, and even
the little pools after the rain.

D. S.

Eine Macht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN den Menschen Gefahr droht, wenden sie sich unwillkürlich an Gott und finden in Ihm ihren Retter, ihren Erlöser, ihre immer gegenwärtige Hilfe. Aber sie sehen dies nicht immer klar, wenn sie mit Regierungs- und Weltangelegenheiten beschäftigt sind. Sie erkennen nicht immer, daß in jedem Teil Seines Weltalls Gott, die göttliche Intelligenz, der eine alltätige Einfluß, der Ordner und Überwacher ist. Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, hält jede Idee in Seiner unendlichen Schöpfung sicher in vollkommener Harmonie und Ordnung.

Gott, das Gemüt, leitet Menschen und Völker, wenn sie auf Seine unfehlbare Führung vertrauen. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 101): „Die Wissenschaft der Allmacht kennt nur eine Macht, und diese Macht ist gut, nicht böse; nicht Materie, sondern das Gemüt". Und sie fährt fort: „Wenn Gott das All ist und Gott gut ist, muß alles gut sein; und es kann keine andere Macht, kein anderes Gesetz und keine andere Intelligenz existieren".

* * *

Wahrer Fortschritt wird erlangt, wenn wir auf das Prinzip, Gott, vertrauen. Nur durch wissenschaftliches Unpersönlichmachen der Annahmen Herrschsucht, Habgier und menschlicher Wille können die Ansprüche Aggression und unumschränkte Gewalt vernichtet werden. Oft läßt ein falscher Sinn persönlicher Verantwortlichkeit einzelne Personen und Gruppen glauben, daß nur sie geeignet seien, die Probleme einer vorliegenden Arbeit zu lösen. Ist dies aber wahr? Gottes Schöpfung ist voller geistiger Ideen, von denen wirksam Gebrauch gemacht werden kann. Gott teilt diese Ideen Seinem Bild und Gleichnis, dem Menschen, beständig mit, und „Gott sieht die Person nicht an" (Apg. 10, 34).

* * *

Christus Jesus verzichtete auf allen irdischen Ruhm und machte nur von den Gedanken, die von Gott zu ihm kamen, Gebrauch und drückte sie aus. Er sagte: „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun. Wie ich höre, so richte ich, und mein Gericht ist recht; denn ich suche nicht meinen Willen, sondern den Willen des Vaters, der mich gesandt hat" (Joh. 5, 30). Moffats Übersetzung dieser Stelle lautet: „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun; ich richte die Menschen, wie ich von Gott gelehrt werde, und mein Gericht ist gerecht, weil mein Ziel nicht mein eigener Wille, sondern der Wille dessen ist, der mich gesandt hat".

Jesus konnte nicht von persönlichem Vorurteil beeinflußt werden oder unter die mesmerische Beherrschung menschlich verehrter Führer kommen, weil sein ganzes Leben zeigt, daß er wußte, daß er selber die klare, strahlende Widerspiegelung des einen Gemüts war. Wenn die Menschen den Meister zu verherrlichen suchten, wies er sie zurecht. So bewußt war er sich seines geistigen Selbst, daß er sich, wenn nötig, vor dem sterblichen Gedränge verbergen konnte. Er hatte kein Verlangen nach persönlicher Vergötterung oder persönlicher Anbetung. Er lebte und handelte, wie das Gemüt ihn führte, den Weg der Verheißungen Gottes gehend und Gottes Absicht für ihn gewahr.

Ein Freund des Verfassers gehörte einer Organisation an, in der zwei herrschende Gruppen miteinander wetteiferten, ihre Kandidaten in hervorragende Stellungen zu bringen. Dieser Mann, ein unabhängiger Denker, obgleich geeignet, ein Amt zu bekleiden, weigerte sich, sich mit irgend einer Partei zu verbünden. Er beschloß, das Problem durch hingebendes Gebet, wie es in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt wird, auszuarbeiten, und nahm sich täglich Zeit, mit Gott zu arbeiten. Er erwog andächtig Mrs. Eddys Erklärung in "Unity of Good" (S. 17): „Ich sage, verbündet euch mit der göttlichen Macht, und alles, was gut ist, wird euch auf eurem Wege helfen, wie die Sterne in ihren Bahnen gegen Sisera stritten (Richt. 5, 20)". Bald danach wurde er von den Führern beider Gruppen aufgefordert, zwei wichtige Stellen einzunehmen, und er konnte sie zur Zufriedenheit versehen.

* * *

Da Organisationen und Gruppen aus Personen zusammengesetzt sind, geziemt es dem wachsamen Denker, jeden Anspruch persönlicher Beherrschung zu widerlegen und zu vertreiben, indem er sich völlig vergegenwärtigt, daß Gott die eine und einzige Macht, das eine Gemüt, die einzige Ursache ist. Diese geistige Tatsache, beharrlich daran festgehalten, löst den Anspruch persönlicher Beherrschung auf, und der menschliche Wille weicht dann dem Wirken und dem Einfluß des göttlichen Gemüts. Der Offenbarer schreibt (Offenb. 2, 26): „Wer da überwindet und hält meine Werke bis ans Ende, dem will ich Macht geben über die Heiden".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

First Entry Into America

EMIGRATION REPRESENTS a break and an impact fortunately realized by but a few. . . . To adventurers this offers a tremendous fascination, the chance of their lifetime. But we are not adventurers; we are doctors and businessmen with readily checked inventories. . . . When one is ruthlessly put out into the street at such a stage, the elements of youth are revitalized; one has to learn all over again, has to exert effort, skip a generation and find one's way in a modern life in which heretofore one had played but the rôle of pensioner. . . .

It begins with the trip across the Atlantic. Dimensions remain empty figures unless they have been actually experienced. The ocean is of unimaginable bigness and solitude; and with every hour the waves carry us, the sense of unbridgeable leave-taking grows. The experience can be compared only with one's first flight. We are overwhelmed by the cosmic structure within which we move, insignificant and temporary points. The earth is a huge bowl of watery soup in which the continents float like tiny crumbs. Whoever leaves the overpopulated soil of Europe, plowed for thousands of years, history in every clod—he is deeply moved by the earth in its original state. The ships are smaller than they looked in the illustrated weeklies, but the surfaces are greater and vaster than we ever dreamed. . . .

The landing after so long a journey is a joyful event. The wind grows gentler. The sky changes color. For the first time in days the air carries the indefinable scent of soil. Gulls circle the ship. A bluish line appears on the horizon—America. Ships heave into view, the Stars and Stripes fluttering from their masts. The engines, certain of the goal, relax reassuringly, but excitement seizes the passengers. They emerge from the caverns of the ship, cling to the railings and shade their eyes. And there, suspended in the gentle mist, are the pinnacles of Manhattan castle, like a fata morgana. The customs tender approaches. We line up to await the arrival of the immigration officer. We clutch our papers as though we might lose them even now. Hearts beating in our throats, we follow the scrutinizing eyes of the official until at long last he imprints our passports with the stamp of promise.

Still under the impress of the vast, wave-rippled emptiness of the ocean, one marches down the gangplank to one of the huge Hudson piers. One stands in the huge hall with its mounting piles of luggage and its press of people deafening the ear with the thousandfold echo of joy, tears, turmoil and reunion. And a slight rush of intoxication befalls the newcomer. What lies before him? Everyone in the crowd seems to know his place. Only he, the stranger, moves as though in a jungle. Riding through the ugly, straight streets of the Lower West Side with their low, dilapidated slum houses on whose steps crouch old women and children, one does not dare believe one is in New York. We glide past as in a dream. Times Square, Fifth Avenue, Grand Central — famous names, often heard and read. But the curious blending of imagination and actual encounter, orientation, familiarity, and memory which helps us conquer all that is strange has not yet been completed.—From "First Papers," by MARTIN GUMPERT. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Turn of the Tide

The tide was out, the marsh-grass lay
quiescent under bronze of sun;
under the lazy warmth of day
all of the universe was one.

Then with a suddenness the wind
revolted, stirred; the creeping tide
turned from lethargic pause; sound
thinned,
became tumultuous and wide.

And all the land and all the sea
that were united stood apart,
voicing a different song, and free
to travel by a separate chart.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

The Old Gray Mare

HER BRAND IS HUDSON, 1928, and she's had several pet names in the sixteen years she has served us; but, certainly, the name that suits her best now is the Old Gray Mare. For she is old, and the good gray paint that Tomas O'Reilly and I put on her six summers ago is by this time a bit grizzled. Indeed she's so old that garage mechanics, with more jobs than they can handle, are loath to work on her. Hence I've been learning more and more about her.

I have evolved a system. If anything goes wrong, I take off my coat, roll up my sleeves, and plunge in boldly where I used to fear to tread. If it's some simple thing, like packing the water pump or putting in a new wire for the choke, I usually emerge triumphant with a large feeling of independence and satisfaction. If, however, my plunge takes me beyond my depth, I tow the old car around to the garage and say: "Look here, will you fellas help me to reassemble her?"

Such tactics seldom fail. Confronted with a *fait accompli*, a motor with its head off and its insides in a carton, few mechanics are hard-hearted enough to refuse to help you.

* * *

In the shop, she attracts plenty of attention. Men nostalgic for the 1920's, when they drove and tinkered with cars like her and her contemporaries, gather around to look on her with wistful eyes. They admire her big springs as they would the muscles of a pugilist. "They don't build cars like that today," one man remarks to the group at large. "Look at that door," says another. "It's built like a safe." Then I swell with pride and begin to boast. "In the sixteen years I've had her," I brag, "I don't believe I've spent all told two hundred dollars on repairs." They all nod their heads sagely and look at each other with mild surprise.

And that includes the latest expenditure for grinding the valves, overhauling the starter, and relining the brakes. I've just finished ducoing the fenders, patching and painting the top, simonizing the gray paint of the body, and polishing up the handles of the big front doors. Now that she's clean inside and out, we hope that she will last until those new stream-lined beauties with airplane bodies and doors recessed into the roof start to roll off the assembly lines.

* * *

Come peace and a new car, we will regret the passing of the Old Gray Mare from our hands to the junkman's torch. She's been around a long part of our lives. Year after year, she's carried us back to Ole Virginny. She's crossed the Alleghenies more times than Dan'l Boone. Peggy, the young lady who's going to college this fall, used to be small enough to sleep prone in her back seat with room to spare. And John, who's now driving a jeep on a South Pacific island, had at her big wheel his first lessons in the management of an automobile.

Especially, she's a monument in the Irish Literary Renaissance. Surely she's dyed in the green if ever an automobile was. She's transported so many Irish poets and dramatists to their lectures that, put a literary Irishman into her now, and she promptly flirts a mean fender and heads for the nearest college campus. The archpoet, Yeats, has waved his ring in her front seat the while he told how he began to write verse in emulation of Francis Gregg. Sitting in the same front seat, Sean O'Casey has recounted how he discovered Barry Fitzgerald, he who recently has been discovered —for the fourth time—in his new film "Going My Way." The same Barry Fitzgerald learned to drive an automobile at the wheel of the Old Gray Mare.

Perhaps I ought to give her to Harvard.

Not that we have finished with her yet, not by a radiatorful. Even if she isn't quite what she used to be, she's still a pretty good car. There's lots of life in the old gal yet. If we baby her a bit, and we will, she'll get us through the duration all right. No, they don't make cars like her today.

HORACE REYNOLDS

In a Chinese Junk We Go to Sea

MRS. ANNE ARCHBOLD of Washington, whose wide travels have covered much of the globe, came often to Florida, and her love of plants brought us together. She always seemed interested in what I told her about the Moluccas, and talked to me as if she might buy a boat and go out there some day. . . .

None suitable could be discovered, however, and in the winter of 1938-39 she finally settled on the plan to have Thomas Kilkenny, a friend of her son John, build one for her in Hong Kong.

Kilkenny had built small boats there before, and in one of them had sailed around the world, spending considerable time in the Moluccas. He knew conditions, he knew the capabilities of the Chinese, and he was "crazy" to build a Chinese Junk, equip it with diesel engines and so forth, and man it with a Chinese crew. Mrs. Archbold asked him to come to Florida and plan its construction with us, and I was asked to outline the quarters necessary for the seed collector and his outfit, and to make other suggestions. It was most exciting to pore over blueprints of a boat which in the course of a year might be ready to take us through the waters of the Malay Archipelago. . . .

Such an idea as going to sea in a Chinese Junk had never occurred to me, and it was not until Kilkenny's enthusiasm illuminated the whole picture that Marian and I became committed to the idea and keen about it, even if a trifle doubtful with regard to what we were facing in the way of discomforts and possible dangers. He pointed out how diesel engines would be put in, and refrigeration; also adequate fans and an air-conditioned room in the stern. Skylights could be put in the deck, and ventilation provided for. The Junk's greater beam would ensure a degree of stability and a roominess which narrower craft do not possess. . . .

With the aid of my scientific friends, in particular Dr. Thomas Barbour of the Agassiz Museum and Dr. E. D. Merrill of the Arnold Arboretum, I gathered together a tiny working library in various languages for the bookshelves which I had sketched for Kilkenny. They were to be a part of the ten-by-ten laboratory which, it was planned, should perch like a cracker-box amidships on the Junk, immediately over the engine room.

The tiny laboratory was to be equipped with a writing desk, a microscope table, and a drying tunnel furnished with an electric fan for the proper drying of the seeds which would be collected and packed for air transport. We also took herbarium driers, as well as presses, alcohol tins, quantities of cotton cloth bags, labels, wax-paper, bales of peat moss and sphagnum, and, last but not least, a set of serially numbered accession books in which I could write the descriptions of the plants I found which might be deemed possibilities for cultivation here in Florida. But the most important single item was a stack of several hundred waterproof cellophane bags, each four by eight inches, to keep my seeds at the right degree of moisture on the voyage home by air express.

Like other expeditions with which I had been connected, this was primarily for the collection of *living* plant material—seeds, cuttings, rooted plants, tubers, etc.; in short, any plant part which would reproduce the desired species in our slat-houses. — From "Garden Islands of the Great East," by DAVID FAIRCHILD. (New York: Scribner.)

"He Never Spoke Out"

THOMAS GRAY is a justly honored name in the annals of English literature, and he has contributed at least one poem to the permanent body of household poetry. *An Elegy in a Country Churchyard* is an exquisite versifying of thoughts about human life and destiny that are within the reach of every one's understanding, and are corroborated by every one's experience. It is sufficiently concrete, has sufficient touch with reality on the one hand, and it soars gently on the wings of a not too daring imagination on the other, to give it balance; but its preeminent qualities are those of fitness and beauty of form. . . . Yet, with all its admirable qualities, the *Elegy* is a little, not a great, masterpiece, and Gray only a little master, not in the class of Shakespeare and Chaucer and Burns. He was too much lacking in temperment, in vital energy, to give that high degree of intensity needed for really great poetry; and this Arnold himself unconsciously recognizes when he uses, as the refrain of his sympathetic essay on Gray, the words, "He never spoke out."—From "Essentials of Poetry," by WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1944

Amazon's Receding Boom Needs New Enterprise to Hold Prosperity

Huge Quantity Of Money And Skill Required

Attitude of various nations important—Farming hit by heavy rain—Rubber demand holds up.

Uncensored South America
Twenty-ninth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM THE AMAZON BASIN — The second boom in Amazonian history is already flattening at the top and slanting downward as the war-time wild rubber program barely holds its own, instead of building permanent prosperity.

This is another way of saying that nearly half of the South American continent is slipping back from the threshold of a rare opportunity. As yet no key has been found to unlock this natural storehouse in a big and lasting way.

One point of tremendous importance has been driven home for anyone who might be thinking of coming to this largest of the world's remaining frontiers.

Difficult Problems

It is that nothing short of large capital outlays and the most advanced methods of modern technology will draw from this storehouse more than a bare subsistence for modern pioneers.

North Americans have to revise most of their temperate zone conceptions of pioneering before they begin to grasp what they would find here.

Europeans are even less prepared to assess the Amazon's possibilities, unless they have had direct experience with other regions of the deep tropics.

"Darkest Africa" has become an open highway in comparison with much of the Amazon.

India's jungled areas and the densely populated equatorial Far East long ago left the Amazon behind in the march toward incorporation by modern civilization.

Why does this tremendous valley lie here under the sun and rain in an exuberance of vegetation—including the world's best rubber trees—and yet support an average of only one person on two square miles? This is so over a territory equal to the United States.

Explanations Deep-Rooted

The explanations are deep-rooted and long-range.

Expenditure by the United States of some $60,000,000 here during the past two and a half years has only rippled the surface of the jungle at its edges. The first Amazonian boom, from the late 19th century to 1912, far exceeded this one in changing the face of Amazonia.

No public work executed during this current boom equals the marvelous floating docks at Manáos. They rise and fall as much as 50 feet when the Rio Negro fills and slackens its currents under a surface of black patent-leather sheen. The docks were completed soon before the bottom fell out of Amazonian rubber under the borings of low-price competition from plantations of the Far East.

During three decades the Amazon sank back toward a primitive condition that apparently has prevailed with little variation during recorded history, and beyond. From the "Black-Gold Rush" days when opera stars from Europe sang in the ornate Teatro at Manáos with its three galleries and "Hall of Honor," Amazonia became again poor, shabby, largely forgotten and deserted.

Manáos in the center of the basin, and Belém near the river's mouth, lived in memories of faded grandeur. Their expansive public squares and ample housing made new building unnecessary until recent years, when the airplane began to stir their slumbers.

Stubborn Barriers

Far up the main stream in Peru another city, Iquitos, held its own as the metropolis of the remote lowlands just before they rise to meet the Andes.

Apart from those three cities, Amazonia in its whole span has not produced significant centers of culture. There are a few sizable towns, such as Santarém at the junction where the sandy-banked Tapajóz flows broad and clear into the muddy Amazon. Beyond those settlements the cultural level declines rapidly to the dugout canoe, the clearing of the jungle, and a few huts clustered together for mutual protection.

Such conditions do not prevail over hundreds or over thousands of years unless the land itself raises stubborn barriers in the path of human advancement.

Of barriers the Amazon has many. This does not mean the barriers are insuperable. But any realistic approach to the possibilities of this vast region for a war-depleted world must weigh advantages and disadvantages in the same scale.

As in any pioneer land, there are three interlocking forces of development.

One is the individual pioneer and his family, setting their faces toward a new home, new frontiers to conquer, new fortunes to oe made, new civilizations to be founded.

Private Capital

Another is organized private capital on a larger scale, ranging from partnerships of two or three such as began with the rugged Suarez Brothers of the Bolivian Beni, to billion-dollars firms such as Henry Ford with his rubber plantations on the Tapajóz.

Often determining the success or failure of these private enterprises, and sometimes engaging directly in Amazonian development, are the various interested governments.

Since most of the Amazon Basin lies in Brazil, that country has the largest stake.

Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, and Venezuela come next in about that order. Ecuador had its claims to parts of the basin pinched off by Peru a few years ago.

Three European colonies occupy nearly half of the area between the lower Amazon and the "shelf" of South America as it slopes northwestward toward the delta of the Orinoco.

These peoples and governments are moved by daily necessities to draw from the Amazon country whatever it has to offer. Working with them, the United States from a distance of 3,000 miles has bent some of its best technical skills to the task of increasing output of vital war materials.

Great Opportunity

It all adds up to a great opportunity for the Amazon—one not likely to be repeated until some throe of world affairs again causes men to reach out into this wilderness.

From experience to date it is generally agreed among those who have taken part in this second Amazon boom that such gains as have been registered are not greatly promising. There have been permanent results emerging from both rubber booms, but they consist in relatively small-scale developments, such as sawmills, export of woods and other natural forest products, retail trade, shipping, and related activities.

As analyzed in several articles back through the early part of my trip starting last October, wild rubber probably will continue to be moderately profitable until plantations in the Far East can be restored.

After world production has again been normalized, there is no indication that the Amazon will be able to gather and ship its wild rubber at prices low enough to meet the competition of plantations and synthetics.

Progress Reported

Brazil and other rubber countries no doubt will try hard to supply needs of their own rubber factories. That is one outlet in a growing industry.

Some encouraging progress also is reported on the long, slow road toward successful rubber plantations in the Amazon.

Apart from these still unproved rubber prospects, what does the Great Valley offer?

For some time now this question has been under intensive and qualified examination. It is not necessary for anyone to take the random observations of a traveling news correspondent on such questions as soils, minerals, climate, or resources in general.

Experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and other authorities may differ in some details, but they concur in deflating notions that the Amazon is a rich frontier region beckoning to settlers.

It doesn't take a soil expert to tell people they will have a hard time making a go of farming in the Amazon. For centuries, thousands of uneducated Indians and hopeful immigrants have learned that—the hard way. All the experts do is to explain why, and open doors toward possible solutions.

To Robert L. Pendleton, Principal Soil Technologist of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, I put this question:

Soil Problems

"If an acre of the best Iowa soil should be moved bodily to the center of the Amazon Basin and used as a truck garden, how long would it last?"

Mr. Pendleton has spent 26 years in the field of tropical agriculture, mostly in the Far East. He has studied similar conditions in the Americas.

"The Iowa soil, if exposed to the rain with no cover other than light row crops," he told me, "would be greatly depleted in a year. It would almost certainly be leached beyond profitable use in two years."

Since Amazonian rain could do that to some of the world's best soil, what has it done to the valley's own soil on which it works year after year?

You have only to enter Amazonia at the height of the rainy season to see what the soil has to take.

Flying in the nose of a Catalina over the deepest reaches of the valley between the upper Negro and Japurá Rivers, I had ample opportunity to meet this rain in its cloudy reservoirs.

Rain Storms

The small windows curved around me. Within arm's reach out front the flying boat's nose thrust through vapors into open patches.

Below, the country of head-hunters lay drenched and apparently empty of civilized habitation.

Across the level circle in view on the horizon many rainstorms were in progress at the same time. You could count scores. There must have been a hundred or more. The black columns of rain trailed from cloud-packs which at times were fired with white flame where the sun touched their tops.

We flew for a time with a complete double rainbow—two whole circles—vivid and beckoning before us in concentric beauty.

Then we would hit one of those columns of rain.

It was as though the ship had plunged into a wall of water.

For a moment you saw nothing through the windows.

At 180 miles an hour the wind could not blow the panes clear.

Gradually outlines came through, waving and liquid.

The nose wiggled like a rabbit's. We couldn't see the Catalina's wing tips.

Chemicals Wash Away

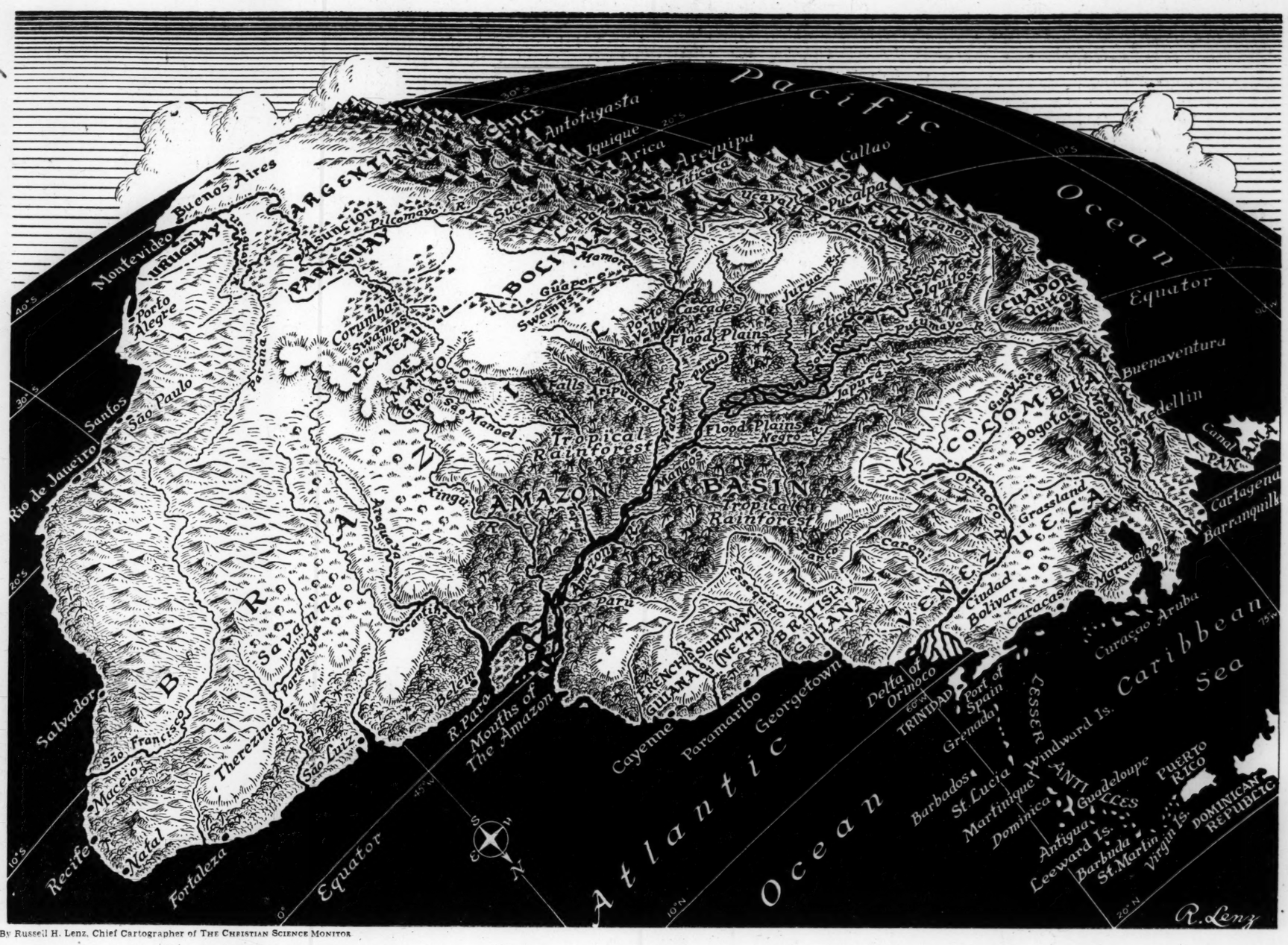
Capt. Frank L. Sage of the Rubber Development Corporation flying service shouted down from the pilot's seat to ask how I liked it.

Later, on the ground, I saw the same kind of rain pounding and pulverizing and washing away the chemicals on which agriculture thrives in Iowa, on the steppes of Russia, and in other temperate zone lands, including the Argentine Pampa.

No amount of money can change the rains of the Amazon or remove the western barrier of the Andes that shuts much of it away from profitable exploitation.

That much is currently emphasized as the second rubber boom begins to shrink. But Brazil, for one, has too large a stake in the Amazon to let this near-world go by default.

So the search goes on for keys powerful enough to unlock the Amazon.



By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

How Mighty Amazon Basin Would Appear When Viewed High Over the Atlantic Off the Mouth of World's Largest River

The above map, an oblique orthographic projection, shows some of the highlights of geography in the Amazon Basin of South America. Nearly at sea level, the inner basin widens inland and washes up against the surrounding highlands. On the west, the Andes rear a barrier of from 10,000 to 23,000 feet high. On the south and east rise low plateaus. Most of the southern tributaries are broken by rapids that prevent through-river transport. So gradual is the valley's fall in its central floor that the main-river system falls only 250 feet in some 2,500 miles. The Amazon drainage basin is larger than many small neighboring countries put together. This huge region challenges new pioneers to hew a lasting prosperity, in the face of difficulties little known to the outside world.

Ecuador to Open Up New Markets to U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Quito, Ecuador, July 27

Ecuador's postwar projects for power plants, land irrigation, and highways will open new markets for such United States products as tractors, bulldozers, graders, trucks, bridges and hydroelectric machinery, according to Dr. Manuel Adrian Navarro, member of Ecuador's Inter-American Development Commission, and former President of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway.

He added that a number of Ecuador's main industries "are awaiting propitious circumstances to expand to significant proportions." He listed mining, oil extraction and refining, textiles, Panama hats, alcohol, carpets, and specific drugs in this group.

De Gaulle Defines Basic Objectives, Traces Outline of Liberated France

By Walter Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 27—Uncertainty as to the shape of the new France that will emerge after liberation has given place today to more specific outlines in the light of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's speech to the Consultative Assembly.

Observers are encouraged to believe, on the basis of the policies which General de Gaulle has described as the goal of his Provisional Government, that postwar France will be rebuilt on a solid foundation.

While there still is some divergence in view between General de Gaulle's Provisional Government and the Assembly, they are united in common purpose, and it is felt that a balance between the more radical and conservative elements can be struck when France is liberated and all Frenchmen are free to express themselves.

Basic Aims Defined

General de Gaulle, in his speech to the Assembly on July 26, defined as the basic aims of his Provisional Government:

1. That total resources of France and its Empire be put at the disposal of the nation and not used for special exploitation of groups, individuals, or sections of the community.

2. That France must be assured of its national security and for that reason it requires a prominent part in the reorganization of postwar Europe.

3. That the community of interests between Great Britain and France are such that no out-of-date rivalries anywhere in the world can disturb them.

Tie With Soviet

4. That there must be closest collaboration between France and the Soviet Union, if there is to be any security or future equilibrium in Europe.

5. That no foundation for the future can be laid until Germany is completely and irrevocably beaten.

In his talk to members of the Assembly, General de Gaulle did not touch on any of the problems which have been the subject of debate during the past few weeks. In these debates, General de Gaulle's Government has been criticized by members of the Assembly in the matter of finances, foreign affairs, economic plans for the future, and the political future in liberated France.

It had been expected that he would answer some of these criticisms and allay fears which have been taking root among many delegates.

Gap Sharpened

Fundamentally, the gap between the Assembly and General de Gaulle's Government, although it may not have widened, has certainly sharpened during the nine months of their co-existence.

As the liberation of France approaches, the problems to be solved have become more urgent and, in the opinion of several political groups in the Assembly, General de Gaulle's Government so far has failed to tackle them seriously.

This divergence in views has been brought about by pressure for more radical solutions and more haste in bringing them to pass, on the one hand, and, on the other, by fear of going too fast and offending the western democracies.

Differing Ratios

There also is a difference in political outlook between the most powerful groups in the Assembly and several ministers in the de Gaulle Government.

The Socialists, Communists, and nonparty Resistance delegates have more weight in the Assembly than they have in the Provisional Government. That means that the two bodies inevitably work at different ratios of political speed.

There is, however, another factor which contributes still further to friction. The Assembly, by its Constitution, is, except in so far as it exercises some financial control, merely a consultative body. It has no direct control over the Government.

This breeds a sense of impotence and, in practice, means that in many cases the Assembly is kept in the dark as to what the various ministers are doing.

Issues in Conflict

Some of what is going on profoundly disturbs important groups in the Assembly. They are concerned over the failure to control the "black market" and regulate price levels with wages, and by what some persons call a pandering to powerful interests—large landowners who, it is claimed, hold North Africa almost in feudal bondage—and by the tender treatment of mining and phosphate interests, which sold their products willingly and well to Germans and Italians before 1942.

Another crucial question for dissension is the slow fulfillment of promises for the purge of Vichy and collaborationist elements, which still find employment in the administration and especially in the Army. It is claimed that many high-ranking officers in the North African army still are Pétainist at heart and have little sympathy with the new spirit inside France.

This complaint stretches even to newly liberated areas of Normandy, where the expected cleansing of Vichy elements in local administration demanded by the Assembly has not taken place. Despite the new press laws, it is claimed that the paper now published in Cherbourg has nothing new in its make up but its name.

Common Purpose

In spite of his apparent difference of opinion between the two groups, they have one common purpose and determination—to establish a new deal in France in which the people and the ideas that brought France to disaster in 1940 will have no place.

There is an imperious demand from inside France, which Resistance members of the Socialists and Communists in the Assembly echo, for a clean sweep of the old parliamentarians, for the abolition of the power trusts which held France in economic thralldom, and for a purge in the administration and Army so that they will represent the new ideas of persons who have fought for liberty.

There seems little doubt that the National Council of Resistance Inside France, which contains most shades of political opinion from the Right through the center to the Communists, represents the only political force that will count when liberation frees it for expression. It already has laid plans for the future, has designated men to administrative posts for the transition period in which it is feared that the more conservative elements in the de Gaulle Government may try to reimpose something like the old yoke.

There is no doubt that General de Gaulle's position will be unassailable, but it is equally certain that he will have to find many new collaborators if the problems with which he is faced are to be solved.

Eden Voices Hope For U. S.-French Pact

By Reuter

London, July 27

Hope that negotiations proceeding in Washington between the United States and the French National Committee of Liberation regarding civil affairs administration in liberated France would soon reach a satisfactory conclusion was voiced in the House of Commons yesterday by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

He told the House more information on the subject might be available before Commons rises on Aug. 3 for the summer recess, adding "but it does not lie alone with us to make progress."

New Cabinet Sits in Shaky Seat at Tokyo

Schism between Navy and Army over withdrawal of fleet poses difficult problem for Koiso.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, July 27—Observers in Chungking, China, believe that the new Japanese Government is inherently unstable and may be brought down at any time by the same forces which wrecked ex-Premier Hideki Tojo's Cabinet, according to information reaching Australia.

The new Government, it is declared in Chungking, was formed chiefly for the purpose of trying to reach a truce in the long struggle between the Japanese Army and Navy. The cause of the recent intensification of this struggle is believed to be the Navy's reluctance to send out its full strength to meet the American landings in the Marianas.

The Army, which depends upon the Navy to provide supplies and reinforcements for thousands of troops stationed along the perimeter apparently is becoming increasingly bitter over the Navy's refusal to meet the United States naval challenge.

Navy Attitude

The Navy, on the other hand, considers the Army policy too radical and is anxious to preserve the fleet intact for a decisive battle when the Allied forces begin operating within range of stronger Japanese air cover.

This view of the Japanese naval chiefs is substantiated by the recent official Navy declaration that the Japanese Navy is not ready to fight now—that inferior Japanese naval air power makes it mandatory that a naval engagement be averted until such time as it can be undertaken in waters where collaboration with land-based forces is available.

Whether the present Japanese balance-of-power Cabinet can effect a settlement of these fundamental differences remains to be seen. Chungking observers point out that the new Premier, Kuniaki Koiso, while noted for ruthlessness and aggressiveness, probably will be unable to wield as strong a hand as ex-Premier Tojo. He always has advocated a strong policy toward Britain and the United States, but his chief advocacy has been expansion at the expense of China and Russia.

Sop to Public

Omission of most members of the Tojo Cabinet from the new government obviously is to meet public disapproval of recent Pacific defeats.

It is significant, meanwhile, that the new Minister for Munitions, Ginjiro Fujiwara, is prominent in the huge Japanese Mitsui manufacturing business and apparently represents big-business interests in the Government. Mr. Fujiwara is known to have received naval backing in the past. He succeeded in boosting Japanese aircraft output and probably will be used now in an attempt to increase the production of all munitions.

Thus the new Cabinet is taken to be a type of coalition, including representatives of the Army, Navy, and business. Such a grouping of interests, which in many cases are divergent, is far less stable than the former one-man military dictatorship, observers believe.

Fighting British Polishing Their Kit?

LONDON, July 27 (Reuter)—Labor Member of Parliament G. R. Strauss must feel that British soldiers in Normandy have enough on their hands fighting General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's German Army without having to spend too much time on the niceties of warfare such as looking after one's uniform.

Mr. Strauss has put the following question on the order paper of the House of Commons and asks War Secretary Sir James Grigg: "If he will assure the House that troops serving in Normandy are not being compelled to polish or maintain their kit to any excessive degree."

Count Carandini Takes Italian Post

ROME, July 27 (Reuter)—Count Niccolo Carandini, the owner of model farms normally supplying a large part of Rome's milk supplies, has taken the post of Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet vacated by the Italian philosopher, Dr. Benedetto Croce.

The Count is a son-in-law of the late Luigi Albertini, the eminent editor and owner of the Corriere Della Sera until he was ejected by the Fascists.

Dr. Croce recently announced that he had decided to devote his entire time to his literary studies.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	828,995
1944 volume to date	157,496,070
1943 volume to date	191,102,560

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	54.8	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	55.4	Year ago	50.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	61¼	61¼	61¼	
Adams Exp .15e	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Air Reduction 1a	20	41	40⅝	41	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	21	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
Alleghany pf	13	31¾	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
Alleg LudStl .70e	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Allen Indust ¾g	1	13	13	13	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	149	148½	143½	—1⅝
Allied Kid 1a	2	15	15	15	+ ½
Allied Mills 2e	6	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	6	20¾	20½	20¾	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100½	100½	100½	—1½
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	8	38	37⅝	38	
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
Amal Leath 6¼k	1	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet 3	5	106¼	105	106¼	— ¼
Am Airlines 1¾g	17	75¼	74¾	75¼	+ ⅞
Am Bk Note .60e	1	21	21	21	
Am Bosch ⅜e	7	17	16½	16½	— ¼
Am BrSh pf5¾ †	40	131	131	131	+1
Am Cable & Rad	21	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Am Can 3	1	92	92	92	— ½
Am Car & F 2½e	5	40	39⅞	40	+ ¼
Am C & F pf 5¼e	1	79½	79½	79½	— ½
Am Chicle 4a	†200	117⅜	117	117¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .30e	1	13	13	13	
Am Distil	11	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
Am Encaus Tiling	1	21½	21½	21½	
Am European ¾e	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	19	4⅛	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 41¾k	17	80½	80½	80½	—1½
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	13	90	87½	90	—1½
Am&FP 2pf	18	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Am Haw SS 1⅓e	2	56	56	56	
Am Hide & Leath	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Am Internat .20e	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
Am Invest III .60	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Ice	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Locomotive½e	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	11	16⅝	16½	16½	
Am M&Met ⅓e	75	11⅜	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
Am Metal ⅓e	4	23	23	23	+ ¼
Am Metal pf 6 †	40	124	124	124	+1
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	50	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Am Pow & Lt	25	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Am P&L $6 pf	7	50⅛	49½	50⅛	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	14	46	45⅜	46	
Am Rad&StS .20e	58	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Am Rad&SSpf 7	1	176	176	176	+2
Am R Mill .40e	13	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ †	260	72½	72	72	— ½
Am Seating	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	50	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Am Smelt & R 2	11	40⅜	40	40	— ¼
Am Smelt&RpfA 7 †	140	158½	158½	158½	July 26
Am Snuff pf 6 †	10	150	150	150	July 3
Am Snuff 1.80e	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	15	24⅝	24¼	24½	
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
Am Stores ¾e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	13	163⅜	162⅞	163¼	+ ½
Am Tobacco 3a	2	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
Am Tob B 3a	3	73¼	73	73¼	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	60	148¾	148¾	148¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1¼e	3	45½	45¼	45½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	18	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	96	96	96	
Am Woolen	21	8½	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 4k	10	86½	84½	86½	+2
A Zinc L & S	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
AnZinc prpf 3¾k	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1e	48	26¼	25¾	26¼	
AraconW&C¾e †	30	32¼	31¾	31¾	
Anchor H-G .30e	3	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
APW Paper	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
Armour & Co	17	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¾
Armstrong Cork½e	5	42¾	42⅛	42¼	— ¾
Artloom Corp .30e	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	5	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Atch T&SF 4½pe	*10	68	67½	68	
Atch T & S pf 5	1	94⅞	94⅞	95⅞	— ⅝
Atl Coast L 1½e	20	39½	38⅜	39½	— ¼
At Refining ½e	15	20½	20	30½	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	111½	111½	111½	
Atlas Corp ¼e	1	14	14	14	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1¾e †	100	60	59½	60	+ ½
Aust Nichols	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Aust N prA3½k †	80	76	75	76	+1
Aviation Corp. 10e	51	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
Baldwin Loco pf 6	1	103	103	103	
Baldwin Loco war	18	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Balt & Ohio	31	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	*12	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Ban&A pf6¼k †	20	65	65	65	— ½
Barber Asph	4	24	23⅞	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	3	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ½
Beech Aircr 1g	6	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Bendix Aviat 1½e	7	39¼	38⅞	39	
Benef Ind Ln .60e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Best Foods 1e	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel 3e	29	62¼	61½	62¼	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	47½	47½	47½	
Blaw-Knox .30e	5	10	10	10	
Bloom'dale.675e†	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Boeing Airplane 1e	12	14¾	13⅞	14¼	+ ½
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	94	93½	93½	—1
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ¼
Borden Co .80e	11	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	39¾	39	39¼	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	58	17⅛	16½	17	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	6	35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47	47	47	— ¾
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	4	21	20¾	21	+ ½
Brunswick-Bal ½e	8	20⅞	20 ½	20½	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	120	120	120	+ ⅞
Budd Mfg	22	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	70	186	184½	186	+1
Budd Wheel ¾e	11	10¼	10	10⅛	
Buffalo Forge .90e	5	20⅛	20	20	
Bullard Co ½e	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Burling Mills .80e	4	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¾e	7	6¼	6	6¼	
Bush T pf 6 †	10	67	67	67	—3
Butte C & Z 1¼g	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
Butler Bros .30e	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Byers AM Co ¼e	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
Byers pf 7	20	81	81	81	
Calif Pack 1½	6	28¾	28½	28½	
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Campbell Wy ½e	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
Can Dry GAle ½e	10	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
Canad Pacific ½e	32	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
Carriers&Gen .20	6	5⅛	5	5	
Case JI Co ¾e	3	37	36¾	36¾	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1-35f	5	25	34¾	24¾	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	4	99¼	99	99	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1	†230	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	22⅜	22	22	
Cent Foundry	73	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Cent R R N J	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Cent VioletaS1½e	3	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10	10	10	
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	6	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	16	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Certain-teed6pf	†240	95¾	95	95½	
Champ P&F pf6 †	10	113	113	113	
Cres & Ohio 3	21	46⅞	46½	46¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E III ½pg	1	7	7	7	
Chi & E III A 1e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	2	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .30e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West	38	27⅜	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅝
Chi&NW pf .15e	35	63⅜	62¾	63½	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	16	16	16	+ ½
Childs Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	14	92⅜	91¼	92⅜	
City I&F 1.20	6	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½ †	50	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
Clark Equip 1½e	2	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
Cluet Peab 1e	3	38⅛	38	38	— ½
Coca-Cola 3a	6	133	133	133	— ¼
Coca-Cola A 3	†100	60¼	60¼	60¼	— ¼
Collins&Aik pf5	†10	113½	113	113	— ½
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Col & South †	70	19	19	19	
Col & South 1pf	†120	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Col'umB'castA.80e	3	31½	31	31	— ½
ColumB'castB.80e	1	3 ¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	64	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	80	79¼	79¾	+ ⅜
Colum P pf 2¾	1	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	1	91	91	91	
Coml Credit 2	7	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	3	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	7	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	15	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Comm'lth&South	99	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Com & So pf 2½2k	6	84½	84	84½	+ ¼
Conde Nast ⅓e	3	16¾	16½	16⅔	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	30	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ¾
Cons Copper .20g	6	4	4	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	39	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107⅛	106¾	106¾	— ½
Cons Film Ind	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Cons Film pf 4½k	6	25⅛	24⅛	24¾	— ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	15	21⅛	20¾	21	
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	7	23¾	22¾	23¾	+1
ConsumP pf4½ †	100	106½	106½	106½	
Container Corp¾e	5	26	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Cont Bak pf 8	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Cont Can ½e	7	39⅛	39½	39½	+ ⅞
Cont Diam F .30e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Cont Motors .30e	19	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	18	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess ½e	3	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
CopperweldStl .80	8	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
Corn'wdSt pf2½ †	50	51	51	51	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40	†100	49	48¼	49	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	3	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	
Cornell-D E .40e	4	22⅜	22	22¼	— ¼
Coty Inc .15e	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	6	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5 †	30	109¾	109	109¾	+ ⅜
Cream of Wh 1⅓	1	25½	25¼	25¼	
Crown Cork ⅓e	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Crown Zeller 1	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	30	102	101¾	102	
Crucible Steel 3g	3	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅝
Cuba R R pf	†100	23	23	23	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	10	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Cudahy Packing	1	25	25	25	
Curtis Publishing	24	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright 3ag	30	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Curtis-Wr A 1e	4	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
Cutler-Ham .70e	5	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
Davega Stores .30e	2	10	10	10	
Davt P&Lpf4½ †	60	112¼	112¼	112¼	
Decca Record 1.20	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Deere & Co 2g	3	42½	42½	42½	— ¼
Deere & Co pf1.40	2	35⅜	35¼	35¼	
Del & Hudson	11	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	20	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	60	38	37½	38	+ ½
Diam Match 1⅓	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
Diam Match pf1½	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½e		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	5	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	6	24¾	24½	24½	
Douglas Airc 5g	7	53	52¼	53	+ ½
Dow Chem 3	2	128	128	128	
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	36	35½	35½	— ¼
Durhill Int	12	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	15	15	15	— ½
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	119½	119½	119½	
du Pont de N 2½e	6	159¼	158	158¼	+ ¼
Eagle Pich L .45e	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Eastern Air L	4	39½	39	39½	
Eastern R M .20e	7	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	2	166¼	165¼	165¼	—1¾
Eaton Mfg 3	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
El Auto-Lite 1e	15	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅝
Electric Boat ¾e	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Eli&Mus Ind .08e	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
El Power & Lt	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	84	84	84	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	90	90	90	— ¾
El Storage Bat 2	2	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	1	32¾	32¼	32¾	— ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	64½	65½	64½	—2
Eng Pub Service	32	12½	12	12⅜	— ¼
Enn PS $5 pf5	†190	99⅜	98¼	98¼	— ¾
EPSS5¾pf5¾k	†290	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
Erg PS $6 pf6	†100	100	100	100	—2¾
Erie R R 1⅔e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	25	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	
EurekaVCleaner⅓e	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Evans Prod ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	36	36	36	— ¾
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25	25	25	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	10	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Fed Mng & S 1e	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Federat D Strs1½	9	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	50	100	100	100	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ½e	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	6	49¾	49½	49¾	
Firestone 1⅓e	25	49¾	49	49	— ½
Firest T&R pf4½	2	108	108	108	+1
First Nat Strs 2½	3	42⅛	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Flintkote .30e	6	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅜
Florence Stove 2	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ½
Follansbee Stl	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	50	49	48¼	48¼	— ¾
FostWh6pf 1½ †	80	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
Freeport Sulph 2	3	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra .80e	9	40⅛	39	39	—1¼
Fruehauf T pf	†70	112	111½	111½	+ ¼
Gabriel Co	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
Gair Robert .30g	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Gamewell 2¼e †	270	42½	41⅜	42¼	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	15	7	6¾	6⅞	
Gen Am Inv 1g	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Baking .45e	14	9	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	1	13¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Gen Cable	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
GenCable pf5¼k†	50	98	98	98	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	33	38	37⅝	37¾	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	19	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	63	21¼	21⅛	21⅜	
Gen G&E cv pf †	20	132	132	132	+4
Gen Motors 1½e	65	62⅛	61⅝	61¾	— ⅜
Gen Out Adv 1.2e	10	12½	12⅛	12	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	6	22½	21⅞	22¼	— ¼
Gen PrintInk .20e	1	9	9	9	
Gen Pub Service	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	3	26	25	26	
Gen Real & Util	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	79	79	79	
Gen Refract .60e	1	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
Gen Shoe ¾e	3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½k†	60	80½	80	80½	+ ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	24	24	24	
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	14	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .65e	4	16¼	16	16	— ¼
Glidden Co .60e	5	24	23½	23¾	— ⅝
Glidden cvpf 2¼	2	51⅝	51¾	51⅝	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	1	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	105	104½	104½	— ½
Goodrich BF 1e	7	51	50¾	51	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R 1e	6	47	46	47	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R pf5	2	111¾	111	111¾	+1⅛
Goth Hosiery ½pg	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	227	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	41½	41½	41½	
GraniteCSt1 1.75e	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Gt NorRy pf 1e	45	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅞
Gt West Sug 1.40e	15	27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
Gt W Sug pf 7	†110	155	154½	154½	
Green H L 2a	6	49⅜	48½	49½	July 26
Greyhound Corp 1	36	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	
Grum Airc En 1e	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	155¼	155¼	155¼	— ¼
Gulf Mob & Ohio	12	13¼	13	13	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	7	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ½
Hack W pfA13¾ †	40	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	3	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .20e	7	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	110	110	110	
Hanna $5 pf 5	1	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker 1	5	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
HatCpAm pf6½ †	10	108	108	108	+ ½
Hayes Indust ½e	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	25	7	6⅞	7	
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	90	105	104½	105	
Hecht Co .30e	6	21	21	21	
HerculesPowder 1		85	85	85	—1
Hercules P pf 6 †	10	132	132	132	+ ½
Hinde&D Pap½e	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	3	45	44½	44½	
Homestake Min	7	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
Houd Hersh A2½	2	44	43⅝	44	+ ¾
Houd-Hers B ⅓e	3	16¾	16⅜	16¾	
Household Fin 4	1	69	68	69	+ ⅜
Houston Oil	47	12⅛	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
Howe Sound 2	2	36	35½	36	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	
HudsonMotor .20e	300	16⅛	15⅝	16⅜	+ ⅞
Hupp Motor	18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	28⅜	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	11	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Ill CentralL 4 †	40	61	61	61	
Ill Central pf	4	39¾	38¾	39¾	+ ½
InclplsPw&Lt .90e	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Indust Rayon 2	1	39	39	39	— ½
Inland Steel 2e	2	85¼	84¾	84¾	—1
InspirationCop¼e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Intercn Corp 1.60	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
Int BusMachine 6a	3	175	174¾	174¾	+ ¾
Int Harvester 2.60	3	76½	76	76½	+ ½
Int Harvester pf7 †	10	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
IntMinerals&C½e	5	16⅜	16¼	16½	— ¼
Int Mining	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
Int Nick Can 1.60	21	29¾	29⅜	29⅞	—1
Int Nick Can pf7 †	20	133	133	133	
Int Paper	11	18⅛	18	18	
Int Paper pf 5	9	83⅜	83	83	— ⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅜	5¼
American Barge Line Co	11⅜	12¾
American Hardware Co	29½	31½
American Manufacturing	43¼	46¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅛
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	..
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅞
Arlington Mills	49½	52¾
Art Metal Construction	23¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29¾	31¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Woy Hose&Rubber	36¾	39½
Brown Co	1.85	2.35
Brown Co pf	34	36¾
Campbell AS Co Inc	6¾	7⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	163⅜	177¾
Colonial Stores	187⅜	205⅛
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43	45¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Durez Plastic Chemical	64¼	67¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	153⅜	171⅛
Eastern Corporation	10⅛	12
Eastern Corporation pf	197⅛	213¾
Exolon Co	99⅛	107⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅛	13½
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45½	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	16¼	17¾
General Machinery	21¼	23¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	83⅜	97⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	283⅛	313⅛
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield TAD $1.50 cv pf	16¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1½
Haselite Mfg Co	..	8⅛
Heywood-Wakefield Co	31¼	33⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	193¼	213¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	137⅛	153¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	107⅛	121⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¼	23
Landers Frary & Clark	36¾	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	65⅛	73⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	116½
Marathon Paper Mills	54	57¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	40	43
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¼	50½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68½	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅝	25⅛
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9¼	10⅞
Nashawena Mills	19½	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	37¾	40⅜
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅛	32⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6¼
National Shirt Shops	14⅜	15⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	64	68
New England Lime Co	4½	7¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	88	92
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohoi Finance	9	10⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	42	45
Parker Appliance	12⅛	13⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	69	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅞	3⅞
Richardson & Co	46¼	49¼
Rochester Telephone Co	15	16
Saco Lowell Shps Inc	33¼	35¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	..
Sanford Mills	42⅞	45¾
Submarine Signal Co	35½	38
Tampax Inc	5½	6¼
Time Incorporated	60¾	63¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2⅝
United Elastic Corp	17¼	18⅝
U S Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124	129
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	83	86¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9	10
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¾
Warren Bros Class C	13⅝	14¾
West Point Manufacturing	43½	46½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11½	12⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅜	15⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	40	..
Brockton Gas Light	8½	9⅜
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	113
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15½	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108½	112
Conn Light & Power	43	45¼
Eastern Utilities Osso	23⅝	25⅞
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	13⅜	17⅜
Fall River Gas Works	24½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40½
Green Mountain Power pf	85	89
Hartford Electric Light	51	53¾
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	17½	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	31	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80¾	84¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17¼	18⅝
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	35
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	97	101
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41	43½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	39	41½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	23¼	24½
Bank of New York (14)	410	422
Bankers Trust (1.40)	51¾	54
Brooklyn Trust (4)	99	104
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	102½	107½
Chase National (1.40)	38¾	40¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	51¼	53½
Commercial (1.60)	47⅜	49⅞
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21½	23
Corn Exchange Bank & Tr (2.40)	48¼	50¾
Empire Trust (3)	79	83
First National New York (80)	1650	1690
Guaranty Trust (12)	334	342
Irving Trust (.60)	15½	16½
Kings County (80)	1610	No
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51½	54
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
J. P. Morgan	246½	251½
National City (1)	36⅞	38⅞
New York Trust (3½)	97¼	101¼
Public (1½)	41⅜	44¼

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40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Heads N. Y. Utility

Blackstone Studios

Carl Whitmore

Elected president of the New York Telephone Company, succeeding the late James W. Hubbell. Mr. Whitmore, formerly a vice-president of the company, began his telephone career 33 years ago as a fieldman with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. and came to New York in 1927 as general manager of installation.

	Bid	Asked
Title Guaranty & Trust	107⅞	113⅛
United States (60a)	1415	1460

a Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	50¾	53¼
Merchants National (12)	320	335
New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	23½	27¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	128	135
State Street Trust (8)	274	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16¼	17¾
Wester & Atlas (2)	57	61

‡Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. †Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank og America NTSA (2.40)	48¾	51¼
Continental Illinois (4)	100½	104½
First National Chicago (10)	259	264
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36½	38⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	135½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¼	36
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	22⅛	24⅛
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	17⅞
American Insurance New (1½a)	14⅞	16⅛
American Re-Insurance (2)	50	53
American Reserve	15	16¾
American Surety (2½)	56¼	58¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20	21½
City of New York (1⅗)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48¾	50¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41¼
Federal (1.40)	46	49½
Fire Asso Philadel (2a)	60½	64½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	85¾	89¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12	13⅛
Franklin Fire (1)	25¾	27¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9¼
Great American Insur (1.20)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	101¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28	29¾
Homestead (¼e)	13½	15½
Insurance Co North Amer (2½a)	85¾	88¼
Jersey Insur New York (1.80)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅛	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67¼	70¾
Merchants&MfsofNew York (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	59	62
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7⅝
National Union (3a)	169	179
New Amrstedam Cas (½e)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	30
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44½	47½
New York Fire (.80)	133⅜	147⅜
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅜	6⅞
Northern (3a)	90	94½
Pacific Fire (5)	98½	103½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	82¼	86¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅛	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅝	36⅛
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075e)	4⅝	6½
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	35⅜	37⅜
Springefield (4½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	58¼	62
Travelers (16)	474	489
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37½	39½
United States Fire (2)	47½	50¼
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	72	77
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅜	35⅛

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. dDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management		
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.87	4.22
American Holding	25.00	26.875
American Business Shares	3.75	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	14.97	16.10
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.54	105.77
Boston Fund	17.99	19.74
Broad Street Investing	29.41	31.79
Bullock Fund	15.73	17.25
Canadian Investment Fund	3.15	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.37	30.50
Chemical Fund	9.76	10.56
Christiana Securities Co	2520.00	2620.00
Commodity Corp	9.08	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.39
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.83	23.45
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.28	14.26
Equitable Invest Corp	31.32	33.68
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.23	20.71
Fund Investors Inc	23.15	25.37
General Capital	34.37	36.96
General Investors Trust	5.52	5.95
Group Securities Inc.		
Automobile Shares	6.20	6.82
Low Price Shares	6.07	6.68
Railroad Shares	3.69	4.07
Railroad Equip Shares	4.24	4.67
Steel Shares	4.42	4.87
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.47	24.16
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	1.00
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ..... 29.43	S-1	27.66
B-2 ..... 32.12	S-2	14.42
B-3 ..... 20.03	S-3	11.24
B-4 ..... 11.46	S-4	5.16
K-1 ..... 20.02	K-2	23.45

N. A. M. Avers Industry's War Profit Rate Less Than in Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National Association of Manufacturers declares that the profits of industry during the war are not excessive and that they were lower in relation to volume of business in 1943 than in 1939. A detailed study of corporate earnings by the research division of the N. A. M. under the direction of John C. Gebhart, furnished the basis for a statement by Robert M. Gaylord, president, that not only were profits of American corporations lower on wartime sales than on peacetime sales, but also that they had done the war job "at a fair price."

The survey which is regarded as a reply to the many charges by the Congress of Industrial Organizations that industry is making exorbitant profits out of the war, states that while production increased in the aggregate 127 per cent and total profits 101 per cent, the rate of profit dropped from 3.1 per cent in 1939 to 2.8 per cent in 1943. The association declared that while the dollar volume of total profits was much higher last year than in 1939, 1943 earnings were low when considered in relation to the tremendously increased volume of production which was $298,000,000,000 compared with $131,000,000,000 in 1939.

Sees Job Done at Fair Price

All corporations made profits after taxes last year of $8,200,000,000 compared with profits after taxes of $8,000,000,000 in 1929, the study showed. "These are big figures," Mr. Gaylord said, "but we could scarcely expect to see little ones when we consider the tremendous expansion that has taken place in the last three years. While the dollar volume of profits is big, it must be remembered that all of these profits were not in cash, but that a high percentage is represented by inventories and receivables, which are not worth 100 cents on the dollar. Another large part of these so-called profits are tied up in excess profits tax credits which will be paid at some unknown future date.

"When we consider these conditions, and the fact that industry is earning lower profits on its wartime sales than it did on peacetime sales, which were set by competition, then industry has a right to feel that it has not only done a good job in producing for war, but that it has done that job at a fair price."

The study by Mr. Gebhart showed that in the worst year of the depression corporations ran at a loss of $5,500,000,000; five years later, in 1937, all corporations made profits of $3,900,000,000, or about half of what they made in 1929; and in 1939 their profits were $4,100,000,000 after taxes.

After analyzing the corporate profit figures for the last few years supplied by the Department of Commerce, Mr. Gebhart said:

"In the light of these figures it seems ridiculous to say that Congress has failed to curb war profits. There are individual exceptions, without a doubt, and American business men dislike exceptional cases as earnestly as the Government and the public. However, for nearly half a million active corporations, most of the excess profits have been effectively scooped up by taxes and poured into the Federal Treasury."

Tax Cuts Profit Margin

Mr. Gebhart reported that the profit margin before taxes for all corporations increased substantially from 4.1 per cent in 1939 to 7.9 per cent in 1942.

"This means that for every dollar of gross business done there was a rise of 3.8 cents in the earnings before taxes—i. e., the difference between 4.1 cents and 7.9 cents per dollar of sales," Mr. Gebhart declared. "However, the Federal tax law rapidly eliminated all of this gain in the margin.

The profit margin of all corporations after taxes started to rise in 1940 and 1941, but under the impact of the first 90 per cent excess profits tax, the final net profit margin came down from 2.8 per cent in 1941 to 3.0 per cent in 1942. This left the rate of profit just under the pre-war 1939 rate of 3.1 per cent.

"Current estimates indicate that in 1943 the net profit margin of all corporations after taxes was only 2.8 per cent of gross receipts. This margin compares with 5 per cent in 1929 and 9.4 per cent in 1917. There is no indication of boom profits in the ratios of recent years. In fact, the implication here is that the profit margin on strictly war goods and services has been relatively small due to the fact that war profits are so much more heavily taxed than the underlying earnings on civilian goods and services."

The report showed, further, that wages and salaries paid by corporations rose in the aggregate by 131 per cent from 1939 to 1943, while income taxes of last year year were 12 times those of 1939.

Sell Rockefeller Oil Holdings

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP) — Reviving a plan originally announced last October, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will sell more than $23,000,000 worth of oil securities from his personal portfolio today.

There was no comment from his office yesterday in connection with the offering to be made today after the stock exchange close through the investment concern of Dillon, Read & Co.

The stock market, however, reacted immediately and the blocks of stock involved declined $518,750 from their Tuesday market value.

The shares Mr. Rockefeller will sell are: 500,000 shares of Socony-Vacuum, which finished ⅜ lower at 13½, a loss of $187,500; 200,000 shares of Standard Oil (N.J.) which at 55⅞ was off 1⅛ or $225,000 for the block; 100,000 shares of Standard of California which lost ⅞ at 36⅜, equal to $87,500 on the block, and 50,000 shares of Standard of Indiana which at 32⅞ a share was off ⅜ for a loss of $18,750.

The stock concerned is identical with the amount Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., had planned to sell last October in order to increase his investment in war bonds. At that time, too, Rockefeller Center, Inc., had planned to dispose of 150,000 shares of Sinclair Oil as part of the offering, but this stock since has been sold.

That sale was put off, reportedly as a result of insistence by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the shares be registered before "public offering" was made.

It was learned yesterday that the SEC had given at least tacit clearance for the "secondary offering" that is planned.

Sale of the securities will be one of the biggest distributions to the public of the Rockefeller holdings in the Standard Oil group of companies. These companies have no corporate ties now, but are parts of the former Standard Oil Co. which was dissolved under a Supreme Court decree in 1911.

The sale will be the largest ever to be effected on the Stock Exchange through the "secondary offering" mechanism. This procedure permits the offering firm, in this case Dlilon, Read & Co., to set a fixed price on the stocks it wishes to distribute, to pay a special commission to dealers who present customers' orders to buy, and to support prices of the issues involved during the sale.

Bank Clearings Up 21 P. C. Over 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended July 26 fell below last week's level but remained substantially above volume for the same period of a year earlier, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported.

Transactions for 24 cities amounted to $9,963,861,000, up 21.1 per cent from $8,226,511,000 a year earlier but $1,062,022,000 lower than last week's total.

Important gains over a year earlier included: Detroit, up 30.5 per cent; St. Louis, 22.3; Atlanta, 18.9; Louisville, 17.8; Seattle, 14.4, and Richmond, 13.7. Declines were reported at Philadelphia, Cleveland, Omaha and Portland, Ore.

Chemical Society Meeting To Hear Report on Fuels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Progress in fuels will be reported to the Division of Gas and Fuel Chemistry of the American Chemical Society in New York on Thursday, Sept. 14. Dr. Gilbert Thiessen of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh chairman of the division, will preside. The sessions will be held in connection with the Society's 108th meeting, which will be attended by 7,000 chemists and industrialists.

Among those who will address the division are: V. I. Komarewsky and C. H. Riesz, Institute of Gas Technology, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago; F. E. Vandaveer and C. George Segeler, American Gas Association, Cleveland; Guenther von Elbe, R. E. Brewer and Morris Mentser, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh; H. B. Charmbury, J. W. Eckerd, J. S. LaTorre and C. R. Kinney, Pennsylvania State College; Frank H. Reed, Harold W. Jackman, P. W. Henline and W. F. Wagner, and W. C. Tilbury, Illinois Geological Survey.

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayes Mut Fd	79.10	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	41.30	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.03	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.10
Mass Invest Tr	2194	23.59
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.91	11.73
Mutual Invest	11.39	12.44
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.45
New England Fund	12.84	13.84
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.69	7.36
Railroad	5.67	6.25
Railroad Equip	7.36	8.10
Steel	6.31	6.95
Old Colony Tr Assoc	21.25	23.25
Plymouth Fund Inc.	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.18	15.25
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	14.875	16.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	109.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.44	3.78
Scudder Stevens & Clark	73.31	75.19
Spencer Trask Fund	14.87	15.84
State Street Invest	42.52	45.69
Trusted Industry Shrs	..	..
Wellington Fund	16.98	18.65
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.77	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.87	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.90	5.66
Nation Wide Sec	3.88	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.16	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.73	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1948	2.39	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.42	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.61	..
U S Elect Lt & Pow "B"	1.78	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	31.25	33.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	Bos Edison	36	35⅞	35⅞	36⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	69	69	69
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	23½	23½	23½	23⅛
..	Bos&Me st A pf	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
..	Bos&Me st D pf	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
6.00	Con&P RR pf	104½	104½	104½	99
..	Ea Mass St Ry	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
..	EMassSRlst pf	74	74	74	73½
..	Maine Cent pf	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30½
..	National Serv	7c	7c	7c	7c
2.75a	NET&T	105¾	105⅛	105⅛	105
..	Quincy Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
.60	Shawmt Assoc	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½
1.20a	Torrington	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
2.50	Unit Shoe M	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75½
1.50	Unit Shoe Mpf	44⅛	44	44	45
1.00a	Warren S D	28	27⅝	28	27⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

I. B. M. Net For Half Year $4.58 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—International Business Machines Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit for the first half of 1944 of $4,997,617, equal to $4.58 on each of 1,091,443 shares outstanding. This compares with net profit in the first half of 1943 of $4,953,273, equal to $4.76 on each of 1,039,546 shares then outstanding. The change in stock outstanding resulted from a stock dividend which, in 1944, added 51,897 shares.

Net profits are subject to review but are after provision for voluntary renegotiation, commented Thomas J. Watson, president.

Simmons Co. reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,473,560 equal to $1.27 a share, compared with $1,111,739 or 96 cents a share in the similar period a year ago when $222,000 was reserved for contingencies.

Otis Elevator Co. reports net profit, after $400,000 provision for postwar adjustments, for the six months ended June 30 of $1,295,920 equal to 55 cents a common share, compared with $1,701,950 or 75 cents for the first half of 1943 when $750,000 was reserved.

National Malleable & Steel Casting Co. reports net profit for the quarter ended July 1 of $196,813 equal to 41 cents a share, compared with $205,975 or 43 cents for the 1943 quarter.

National Cylinder Gas Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $747,718 equal to 56 cents a share, compared with $1,212,545 or 91 cents for the period last year. The report states that figures for the first half of 1943 included approximately $330,000 more investment income than was shown for the current period.

G. R. Kinney Co., Inc., reports consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $233,052 equal to $3.50 a share on combined preferred shares, compared with $356,427 or $5.35 a preferred share for the 1943 period. The report states share earnings are based on 65,183 shares of $5 prior preferred and 1,430 shares of $8 preferred in 1944 and 64,982 and 1,591 shares respectively in 1943, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends.

Mengel Co., makers of hardwood products, reports for the first half of 1944 net profit of $413,000 equal to 80 cents a common share, compared with $281,000 or 48 cents a common share in the first half of 1943.

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $438,732, equal to 29 cents a share, compared with $376,031 or 25 cents in the 1943 period. Net profit for the 1944 period excludes a non-recurring charge of $67,000 from sale of properties last February.

American Machine & Metals, Inc., reports net profit after $1,144,400 reserves for taxes and renegotiation for the six months ended June 30 of $352,802, equal to $1.29 each on 273,800 shares, compared with $300,583, or $1.07 each on 280,143 shares in the first half of last year when $918,000 was reserved. The figures for 1944 includes profit of the United States Guage Co. since April 1 only.

Commonwealth & Southern Corp. and subsidiaries report net income for the six months ended June 30 of $6,276,022, equal to $4.23 a preferred share, compared with $7,004,102 or $4.73 a preferred share in the corresponding six months of 1943.

Scott Paper Co. reports consolidated net earnings for the six months ended July 1, after provision for preferred stock dividends, for $645,747 or 96 cents a common share. This compared with net for the corresponding period ended July 3, 1943, on the same basis of $665,247 or 99 cents a common share.

Inland Steel Company reported net income of $5,171,418, equal to $3.17 a share of capital stock, for the six months ended June 30, 1944. Net income for the same period in 1943 amounted to $5,807,654, or $3.55 a share.

Parmelee Transportation Co. reports net profit of $803,258 equal to $1.11 a share for the six months ended June 30, compared with $727,052 or $1.01 in the 1943 period.

Fertilizer Price Ceilings Revised, Effective Aug. 1

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has announced a new schedule of retail ceiling prices for fertilizers, effective Aug. 1.

It said that while the new dollars-and-cents ceilings maintain the general national level of prices, some sections of the country will pay more and others less for mixed fertilizers, superphosphates, potash, and nitrogenous materials.

The revised regulation contains 18 tables of maximum prices for geographical sections of the country varying in size from 12 states to a single county.

OPA gave these examples of highest prices the public will pay for a ton of mixed fertilizer containing 5 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent water-soluble potash, sold in 100-pound paper bags:

Chester, Vt., $44.81; Columbia, S. C., $35.58; Logansport, Ind., $37.71; Yakima, Wash., $50.46; Imperial, Calif., $50.54.

An extra charge is permitted for sales on a credit basis and for delivery to a consumer's premises.

Fertilizer sold in burlap bags also will cost more.

The agency also established ceiling prices for Victory Garden lots of fertilizer as follows:

For 100-pound packages, $3.70; 50-pound, $2.35; 25-pound, $1.45; 10-pound, 80 cents; 5-pound, 50 cents.

Prices fixed for specialty fertilizers used for lawns and flower gardens are:

Superphosphate, 100-pound packages, $2.70; 50-pound, $1.70; 25-pound, $1.20; 10-pound, 65 cents; 5-pound, 45 cents. Other kinds, 100-pound packages, $4; 5-pound, $2.50; 25-pound, $1.50; 10-pound, 80 cents; 5-pound, 50 cents.

Alaskan Naval Oil Reserve Explored by Geologists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POINT BARROW, Alaska—The 21-year-old Navy petroleum reserve No. 4, set aside as a reserve by former President Warren G. Harding, last Chief Executive to visit Alaska, is being explored this summer by Navy geologists and mining engineers, under a special congressional appropriation.

Lieut. W. T. Foran, U. S. N. R., of San Diego, Calif., a former Standard Oil Company geologist, heads the staff of naval topographers and goelogists, assisted by Navy Seabees, who came north of the Arctic circle to check on the many seeps Eskimos have reported through the area of 35,000 square miles which constitutes the reserve.

Shales and sandstones near Cape Simpson, east of Point Barrow, North America's most northern mainland point, are believed to be the most promising of the Arctic coastal rim. U. S. Geological Survey reports indicate seepages covering several acres may be found at various points in this area.

Promoted

Forest D. Siefkin

Appointed vice-president in charge of industrial relations for the International Harvester Company, Mr. Siefkin will continue as general attorney for the company, a position he has held for a number of years.

Announce Big War Contract Termination

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP) — Final settlement of the first major war contract termination of this war, a $217,000,000 agreement with International Harvester Co., to produce tanks at Bettendorf, Iowa, was announced today by Col. John Slezak, chief of the Chicago Ordnance District.

Negotiations with 438 "first layer" subcontractors and hundreds of other subcontractors were involved. The War Department informed the company March 17, 1943, of the termination of its tank contract.

When the production program ended it affected about 1,900 workers at Bettendorf and approximately 1,400 in other Harvester plants. Shortly thereafter manufacturing facilities and much raw material and parts were converted to manufacture of an urgently needed artillery prime mover. The Bettendorf plant now employs 1,400, producing prime movers and beginning work on remanufacture of M-4 medium tanks.

"In addition to the large amount of money involved, this International Harvester Company termination is especially significant in that it has provided an experimental basis around which part of the War Department thinking has flowed and it undoubtedly influenced the framing of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 which became law on July 21," Col. Slezak said.

"Since this was the first large termination of the war it was necessary to pass through a 'trail blazing' period of approximately six months developing procedures and methods of settlement. It is the opinion of the Harvester officials and the Chicago Ordnance District officials that under

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

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A Thursday Page

The Singing Cave

By Margaret Leighton

Author of "Twelve Bright Trumpets," etc. Illustrated by Manning deV. Lee

Chapter Five

At last, they reached the base of the dry, yellow foothills, where red-stemmed manzanita brush, sage and redshank flowed down through the canyons from the higher slopes to meet the grass of the valley.

"Here's the fence," Bill said. "But there's no need of your riding the line, having to push through all that mesquite. Just keep along in this general direction and stay in sight of me. I'll have to watch the wire from here on."

Here at the edge of the pasture the grass was far drier and more scanty between the clumps of brush than it should be at this season—an ominous reminder of the diminishing water supply. Bill lifted his head and looked across the valley at the Mountain, huge and dark and impregnable there against the brilliant sky. The cause of all their worry lay on those high slopes. It seemed exactly as though somewhere up there an enemy had tapped their stream and was drawing off a good part of their life-giving water. But, although Bill and his father had more than once followed the river up to its source, they had found no such explanation.

Bill remembered Lola's comment. "That Tahquitz! The ol' people on the Reservation, they say that he is living on the Mountain this year. An' you hear him, how he talk to himself down inside the Mountain las' winter—"

Bill knew that geologists had perfectly logical explanations for the frequent small earth tremors, the odd murmurs and underground rumblings which issued from their Mountain's depths. There was a vast geological fault there in the underlying layers of rock, and it hadn't yet finished settling into place, although it had happened so many aeons ago. Bill knew, too, that Indian superstition was nothing at all but superstition.

Indian Sewing Circle

The rest of the ride was uneventful. The fence proved to be in good shape — no sags or breaks that demanded attention. The dogs enjoyed a few wild chases after jackrabbits, but the jacks all dodged expertly through the brush and escaped, much to Penny's relief! Once Bill was able to point out a deer and a half-grown fawn moving silently up into a hillside canyon away from them. And once when they came to a high pile of rocks shaded by oak trees, they stopped and dismounted to drink from a cool little spring in a mossy hollow.

"Look at all those funny round holes in the rocks!" Penny said. "What do you suppose made them?"

"Those are grinding holes. The Indian women pounded their acorns in them to make the acorn mush they lived on," Bill said. "They'd sit here, a whole bunch of them at a time, working away with their pounding stones. And you can just bet they talked and laughed and gossiped the whole time, exactly like white women nowadays at a sewing circle!"

Penny Learns the Secret

Penny giggled. "Look — here's one of them away off by itself! Do you suppose the woman who worked here didn't like the others, or that they didn't like her? Maybe she was the one they all gossiped about!" and Penny laughed again, wrinkling her small nose and half-closing her eyes until only a little of their blue sparkled through the thick, dark lashes—a habit which Bill was finding oddly pleasant to watch.

Now the sun was almost directly above them. It must be nearly noon, Bill figured. They'd best turn back if they wanted to be on hand for dinner. He led the way, therefore, to the stream. The horses drank thirstily, then splashed through the shallow, sun-dappled water, following where the willows formed a winding path of shade all the way across the valley. They rode down into the gully and, bending low in their saddles, under the bridge which carried the highway across the stream. And then suddenly just ahead of them was the brush corral! Bill had forgotten about it and the secret it was guarding.

"Why, what—" Penny began. Then she stopped with a gasp, for they had passed a clump of brush and there was Felipe watering Lucero, the horse's golden coat brilliant in the sun.

Felipe looked as startled as Penny. He stepped close to Lucero as though in a vain effort to hide him from sight.

"Why, what a beautiful horse!" cried Penny. "Does he belong to you, too, Bill?"

Well, there was no help for it now. Penny would have to be told the whole story. But by this time Bill felt pretty sure that she could be trusted with their secret, even though she was a girl and a stranger.

Penny listened with wide eyes while Bill explained about Felipe and his trouble with Mattson.

"Look! He isn't such a different color from your Picaro, Bill! If you could only dye his mane and tail dark, and maybe his legs—"

Startled, Bill looked from one horse to the other. The girl had really hit on something. "It might be done," he said. "It would spoil his looks for a while, but I guess that isn't so important as keeping him. What do you think Felipe?"

Felipe's face had brightened. "I think we can do it," he cried, all shyness forgotten. "I think that Lola she know some roots that make very good dye. My gran'-mother, she use' to dig those roots an' make the dye to sell to ol' people who wan' to look young. We will ask her!"

A Plan For Lucero

At the dinner table the three announced their plan to disguise Lucero, and it was received with various degrees of amusement and doubt. Dad Mills threw back his head and laughed long and loud. "It takes a city gal to think up a trick like that! Mebbe you could give him one of these here perma-nent waves—that'd put Mattson off the trail for sure!"

Lola, however, took their idea seriously. "Sure, I fix the stuff for you," she said. "I see some of it grow' not far away. If someone wan' to wash these dish' for me—"

"I'll do them!" cried Penny eagerly. "Or maybe you'd rather I'd come with you and help you pick the plant?"

"No, I do that myself," Lola said so decidedly that Penny looked a little taken back. She had yet to learn, Bill knew, how secretive Indians could be when they wanted to keep something to themselves.

Dinner over, Lola departed with a basket and a strong, sharp-pointed digging stick. She disappeared into the willows beside the stream, but Bill knew that from there she would probably circle away as soon as she was out of sight of the house. It would be of no use to attempt to follow her, either. He himself had tried that once long ago, when he was younger and Lola had offered to get him some reeds such as the Indians used for their arrows. How she had known he was behind her he never knew, but what a chase she had led him!

He grinned as he remembered how she had picked out the one canyon where the cholla cactus grew rankest, led him through that, up a dry stream bed thick with huge boulders. Somewhere in there she had shaken him off. When he returned at last, he found her at home before him with a bundle of the straight arrow-reeds cut and waiting for him!

Lola Prepares the Dye

As soon as Lola had gone Penny set bravely to work upon the stack of dishes. To his own surprise and even more to his mother's, Bill found himself and Felipe wielding the sun-bleached flour sacks which served as dish towels quite as though that were their most usual task!

They had put the last dish away when Lola appeared again with her basket full of queer twisted yellow-brown roots. She first pounded them and crushed them on the big flat metate which had stood near the kitchen door ever since Bill could remember. Then she put them into an old kettle and covered them with boiling water.

"It would be good thing if we could boil that Lucero in there, too," she told Felipe, giggling. "If we do that the color couldn' ever come off. But it will las' two—maybe three weeks if it is good an' strong. Then you can put some more on him, if you like to."

By the time Lola was satisfied with her brew, the kitchen was full of a strong acrid smell. It looked black and murky enough, Bill thought as he gazed into the bubbling mess. "Now I strain it an' then when it is cool you get some ol' rags an' soak it on that Lucero's hairs," Lola told them. "But then you better wash it off yourselves quick. You're goin' to get the black han's for sure!"

Horse of Another Color

Down in the brush corral Penny fingered Lucero's shining silver mane regretfully. "It does seem a terrible shame to spoil this!" she said. "But my goodness, if it's going to save him from that Mattson man, I guess there's no choice, is there, Felipe?"

Felipe didn't answer. Instead he picked up one of the rags, soaked it in the black liquid and began to work at once upon Lucero's flowing mane. Bill knew that Felipe didn't want to take time to think about what he was doing—he just wanted to get started, so that there would be no turning back. Silently the other two followed his example.

Lucero, used to Felipe's constant grooming, stood still and submitted very gracefully to the process. It was really astonishing how much the darkening of his mane was changing his appearance!

When Lola appeared, walking noiselessly on the path in her moccasins, Lucero was indeed a different animal. His splendid lines were unchanged, of course, and his coat was still golden. But gone were the silver crest of mane and the plumy tail that had made so striking a contrast, and his legs were shaded to the typical "black stockings" of the buckskin. He was just a handsome buckskin horse, no longer a royal palomino.

"An' now you better wash that off your han's," Lola told them.

"Do you have any special root that can take off the dye?" Penny asked, looking with sudden, startled dismay at her small black paws.

"Scrub them good down in the creek with some soap an' lots of sand," Lola told her. "You can clean it off, mos'. Anyway, it will be gone in a week, or two, or three, I think, maybe."

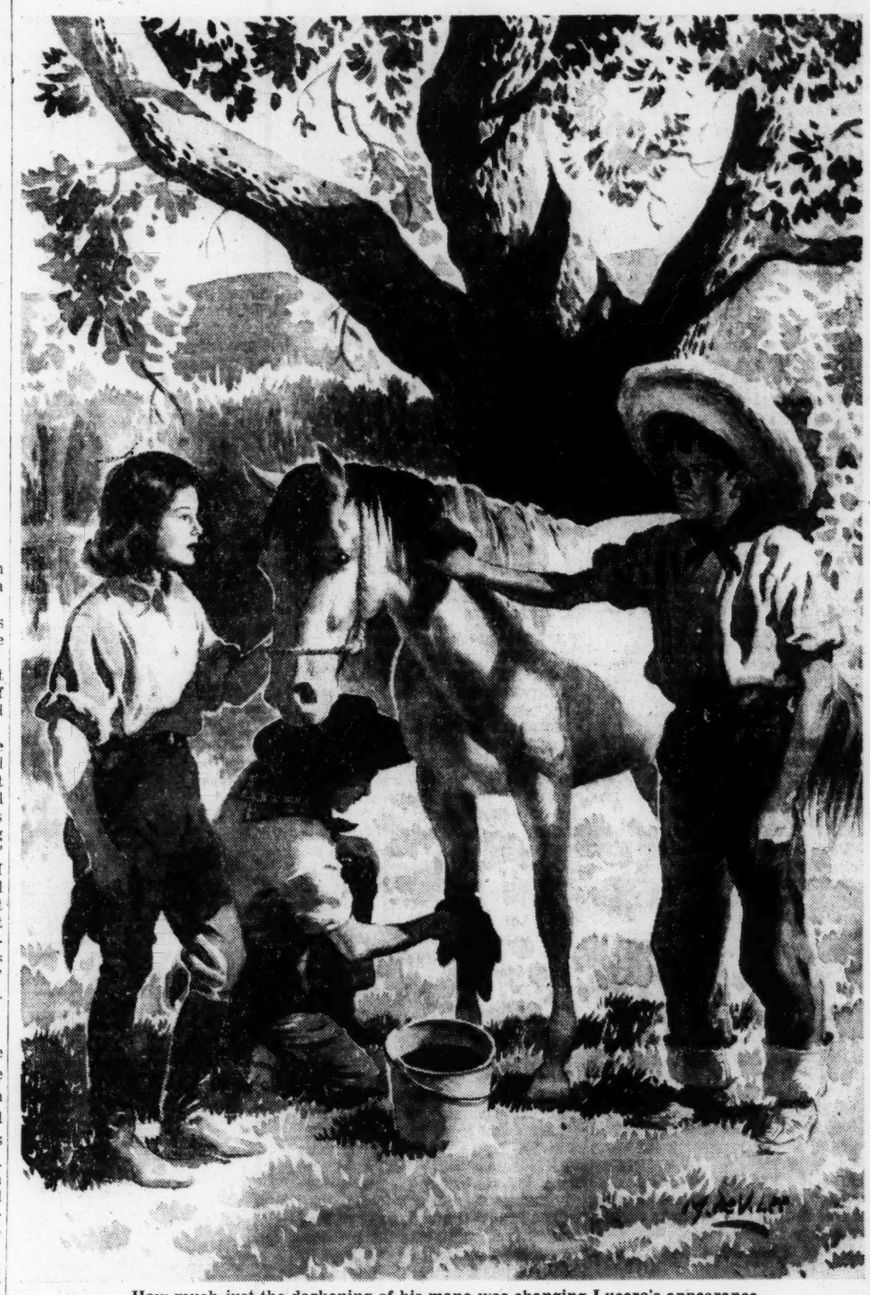
Penny looked a little unhappy. Bill thought. Well, girls all cared more about clean hands than they needed to. It wouldn't hurt her any.

But Penny didn't protest any more. She gave another look at Lucero and her face cleared. Bill could see that she realized that, after all, was the important thing. They had solved the problem of Felipe's horse temporarily, at least. Let Joe Chavez or Mattson himself come snooping round here again! They wouldn't find what they were looking for!

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

On the first morning after Penny's arrival at the Deane's California cattle ranch, she and Bill were commissioned by his father to check the fence line on the north. To Bill's disgust, when it was arranged for the New York girl to spend the summer with them, his father told him that Penny was to be his especial charge. Felipe, Bill's young Indian friend, had brought his beautiful palomino horse, Lucero, to the ranch, because Mattson, the storekeeper, was claiming him. The boys had built a brush corral for Lucero in a clump of willows and camped next to it at night to guard the horse. Juan Lugo, Felipe's father, had disappeared after some trouble which his friends believed Mattson had a hand in.



How much just the darkening of his mane was changing Lucero's appearance

Good Summer Reading

Book Reviews

A warm and quiet summer afternoon here in this little New England village near the sea. I carried out chairs and books under the tall elm, where a westerly wind sweet with the scent of hay and honeysuckle made coolness in the shade. Overhead a great Navy dirigible, silver in the sun, moved slowly along on her coastwise patrol. Later came the whirr of motors, and a Liberator, on test flight, came across the sky. Even here in country solitude we cannot forget that America stands always on guard.

America in Action

And in the books I was reading America was in action. . . "We Follow the Sea," by Gregor Felsen (E. P. Dutton and Co., New York. $2.50), is a stirring tribute to the men of the Merchant Marine. As in his earlier books, "Submarine Sailor" and "Navy Diver," Mr Felsen has carefully checked the authenticity of his material and much interesting detail is woven into the story. A supplementary section of fine photographs was supplied by the National Maritime Union and the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Realistic, grim, very much more than just a thrilling adventure story, "We Follow the Sea" follows the fortunes of 17-year-old Chris Hollister when he shipped out on an old freighter headed in convoy for England. What a trip Chris had. Torpedoed, long days adrift in a lifeboat, a second ship which made the dangerous run to Murmansk. . . . It was a quick and harrowing change from the peaceful sands of Long Island to desperate struggle on the high seas. Mr. Felsen rightly reminds us how many and how sudden are the dangers which young lads must meet who have joined the Merchant Marine and have no months of training in camp in which the mental approach of the civilian is lost and that of the fighter gained. The effect on Chris and the story of his regaining courage is very finely done.

West Point Men

In "West Point," Mrs. E. D. J. Waugh (The Macmillan Co., New York. $2.50) presents the story of the United States Military Academy. First the old fort itself and the part it played in Revolutionary days . . . when Benedict Arnold was in command and betrayal so nearly accomplished. Then the history of the Academy, the stamp of character set on it by Sylvanus Thayer—how it grew as the United States itself grew; its contributions in war and also in peace.

Do we often remember that it was West Point men who built Minot's Ledge Light, a little to the south of Boston on the Cohasset Rocks (next to Eddystone Light considered the most difficult ever constructed)? A West Pointer (father of James McNeill Whistler) planned Russia's great railroad system, and it was a West Point man who constructed the Panama Canal. Grant and Lee, Custer, MacArthur and Eisenhower and many more whom Americans delight to honor are to be met in this book. Life at the Academy is well described and Colonel Wildrick writes an appreciative foreword. There are delightful sketches of buildings and the Hudson by Robert Ball, and the uniform of the handsome young cadet on the cover is correct in every button and bit of braid.

In the Army Air Force

"Pilots, Man Your Planes!" by Frank W. Mason (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. $1.75), tells the exploits of men in the Army Air Force, first on a lonely Pacific outpost and later in the Mediterranean area. Captain Steele is transferred to a new base, and Nazi spies imperil the squadron's plans. This is fast moving. The details of flight formation and battle strategy are far better than plot or characterization.

The Weather Factory

Mark Twain said everyone talked about the weather and no one did anything about it. At least with Joseph Gaer's "Everybody's Weather" (A Stokes book, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. $2) at hand, we can discuss it more intelligently. The sixty-eight beautiful photographs of storms and clouds, weather signs and weather actions, were carefully selected from collections of various United States agencies to supplement the brief clear text. It is fun to read how to gauge the wind or the height of clouds, and interesting to learn of the weatherman's tools and how forecasts are prepared. (Bostonians will know the answer to the query, "Where is the most famous weathervane in the United States?")

Frances C. Darling

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STAMFORD CONNECTICUT

Son of the Walrus King

By Harold McCracken

Author of "The Biggest Bear on Earth," "The Last of the Sea Otters," etc.

Chapter Six

The nights had already become shorter. Spring had come for its brief stay. It would not be long before the Midnight Sun would be beaming its blood-red glow upon the Arctic Sea. Even in this world of water and floating ice, with never the smallest flower or blade of grass, there was a pleasant charm in summer to the walrus and other creatures who make it their home.

Little Aivik sat at the very edge of the ice and peered down into the blue water, grunting lustily each time his mother came to the surface. Mama had returned to the iceberg and was just settling down for a sun bath when a small group of walrus appeared on the opposite side of the open stretch of water in front of them. There were three full grown cows, also a young one, about the same size as Little Aivik, and a three-year-old who was sporting short tusks.

Mama watched them intently for a few moments. She grunted loudly and they immediately replied. Hurriedly shoving Little Aivik into the water, she started swimming toward the little herd.

When they reached the other walrus, Mama lost no time in assuming leadership of the group. She swam up in front of each of the old walrus, one at a time, and, rising high up out of the water and bulging her big neck, she bellowed and grunted loudly several times. When none of them challenged her she rolled over and splashed her hind flippers vigorously as she swam ahead of them.

Enter Bright Eyes

Little Aivik moved up alongside the other little walrus. They stared at each other critically. She was a cute little walrus with a round face and particularly bright little eyes. He even liked the way she swam. But she did not seem very anxious to become friendly and soon swam up close to her mother and completely ignored him.

Little Aivik rolled over and splashed his hind flippers vigorously as he dove, to come up in front of her with another splash and loud snort.

The herd swam along steadily, all rolling and splashing their hind flippers at the same time, as they dove together; and all coming up together, to blow the water out of their nostrils and grunt contentedly.

Before long another lone walrus joined them, and before the day was over more than a dozen others were added to the herd.

More than once Mama's leadership was dramatically challenged, but she always managed to bellow and snort the loudest, until finally the challenger obediently gave in and took a position in the rear.

Mama Leads the Herd

After Little Aivik had recovered from his strenuous showing off in front of Bright Eyes, he went over again to swim beside her. He would have liked to tell her about all his exciting experiences.

Toward evening, they came to a place where another herd, somewhat larger than their own, was hauled out on a large flat pan of ice. Mama, after leading her own herd to another near-by flat iceberg for the night, challenged the leader of the other herd and managed to overcome her. Mama then waddled proudly over to the edge of her new herd and, after sitting for a few moments with her big head held high, she rolled over and stretched out to go to sleep.

Next day, the herd traveled for a long time due north and kept in the edge of the heavy ice-pack. Other walrus joined them, until, by late afternoon, there were almost a hundred in the herd.

At last, they came to a place where the icebergs were much larger and packed more solidly in what seemed like an unbroken expanse. This was the edge of the great polar ice-pack, which permanently caps the top of the earth and in the distant center of which is the North Pole.

Both the water and the air had become colder; and although it was now midsummer there were occasional flurries of snow and storms of icy sleet. This was the ultima Thule, the northernmost edge of the Arctic Sea.

On the Top of the World

The principal benefit of this far removed place was the comparative safety which it provided. No Eskimo hunters ever got this far from the mainlands of Alaska or Siberia; killer whales seldom traveled so far back through the heavy ice; and although it was the home of old Nanook, the big white bear, he had to be exceedingly hungry to make an attack in the midst of such a large congregation of walrus.

Little Aivik grew rapidly. He became bigger and bigger, day by day. Although still a very young walrus he now weighed almost 200 pounds. As he had grown larger he had also lost much of the overly wrinkled appearance of his baby-hood, and the color of his skin became darker and had more the appearance of his mother's. Small barnacle-like knobs, which identified him as a male, began to make their appearance around his neck. When he swam down to the bottom with Mama, he had learned to eat the small, long-armed starfish and shrimp-like creatures that were to be found there. He even struggled with an occasional clam, which Mama dug for him, although he still had difficulty in spitting out the shells before he swallowed the sweet meat that was inside.

The short summer passed quickly. The midnight sun dipped farther and farther below the horizon. The snow squalls became more frequent. The weather became more stormy, with violent winds that lasted for days. Then the seals began to leave, and the few gulls and sea ducks disappeared.

Wise old Mama began to round up the big herd and get them started toward the south.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Mama Aivik and Little Aivik were making the long journey from Bering Sea to the Arctic Ocean, to spend the short summer on the edge of the ice pack that surrounds the North Pole. Mama Aivik was one of the largest of all the mother walrus, and she had led a large herd until they were halfway through Bering Strait, when Eskimos attacked and scattered them. Little Aivik had been born in the spring, and, at first, Mama Aivik had had to carry him clasped tightly between her front flippers, while she swam, but soon he was able to do his own swimming.

Dewey and Bricker Face Task Of Resolving Personal Views

Continued from Page 1

country in an effort to obtain the presidential nomination, and the emphasis and substance of these speeches recorded him in thorough opposition to virtually all the works of the New Deal.

"Good Things" in New Deal

But Governor Dewey already has given his indorsement to many of the specific prewar domestic laws and acts accomplished under President Roosevelt and mentioned them directly in his acceptance speech as the "good things" in the New Deal accomplished "in its youth."

3. Governor Bricker directed his preconvention campaign primarily toward an all-out attack on the bureaucracy of the New Deal in particular and against big bureaucracy in general. He proposed to reduce radically the number of Federal employees by reducing radically the functions of the Federal Government, and in his Albany press conference he made it clear that such would be his line of campaign as the G. O. P. vice-presidential candidate.

But Governor Dewey at different times in the past and recently has warned that the growth of complex national problems well may demand the establishment of national institutions to cope with them, and that while some Federal functions can be usefully returned to the states, the trend toward the use of the national government to deal with national problems is not likely to be reversed.

Bricker Welcomes Any Vote

4. Governor Bricker took the position that the Republican Party seeks the support of every American who has a vote regardless, evidently, of what he wants to accomplish or what he hopes to influence the party to do. He took his stand, he said quite frankly, on the ground that "a vote is a vote and that's what wins elections." He applied this doctrine to the support which John L. Lewis' United Mine Worker's Journal thus far has given to the Republican cause, and he said that it would also apply to Gerald L. K. Smith, whose extreme isolationist views make the Chicago Tribune look like a dangerous internationalist.

But Governor Dewey already has repudiated Mr. Smith. He rejected his unsolicited support after Mr. Smith had helped to elect Dewey delegates to the convention in the Wisconsin primary, and at that time characterized Mr. Smith as a breeder of hate and disunity in the nation and declared that he wants none of his following hanging onto his (Governor Dewey's) coat tails.

As to Mr. Lewis, Governor Dewey has described him as a "dangerous, ambitious, and frustrated" unioneer whose attempts at labor organization in New York State "form a perfect pattern for American dictatorship."

Governor Bricker left Albany for New York this morning with no apparent concession that there was any need for an ironing out of differences over policy with his political chief, but these differences were made evident to observers here, and it is not unlikely that Governor Dewey, who knows what is going on at all times and who winced more than once while Governor Bricker was answering the most controversial questions, has had or will soon have a heart-to-heart talk with his running mate on these signs of divergencies over high policy, particularly since Governor Bricker is planning a 30-state speaking tour after Labor Day.

European Propaganda Blocs Push Claims for Postwar Aid

Continued from Page 1

country is allied to both Russia and Poland.

An example of the type of writing appearing in the Bulletin is that appearing on page 18 of the April-May, 1944, issue. In a description of the city of Lwow this publication writes, "In the old cemetery of Lwow a memorial [after World War I] was dedicated to the three American fliers who gave their lives for Poland while defending the city of Lwow against the frenzied attacks of the Russian Bolshevists."

Officials here understand the Polish desire to retain Lwow, but they also believe that such statements will not convince the Russians that the Poles should have it.

The approach taken by various pro-Hungarian groups in the United States is different, since they are obliged to get around the awkward fact that Hungary has been, and still is, an active member of the Axis.

The line taken by those who seek to win American support and leniency toward Hungary after the war is that only the Hungarian Government and not the Hungarian people are co-operating with the Axis. This claim is used as an argument why Hungary should be permitted to retain the territory it seized from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Romania in the days when Hitler as an argument why Hungary was happy enough to associate itself with the Führer.

Czechs Dispute Claims

This Hungarian argument is, however, bitterly attacked by the Czechoslovakians. In an article entitled "Hungary—Hitler's Best-fed Jackal," the Czechoslovak Government Press Bureau in New York states that "if the masses of Hungarian people who have so far watched more or less passively their Government's action will finally learn the lesson of the present situation and answer Hitler by fighting, not only against Hitler's forces, but also against the feudalistic regime, then the new democratic Hungary will be born.

Perhaps a somewhat more encouraging type of propaganda than either the Polish or the Hungarian is that carried on by the Romanians. Although Romania, like Hungary, is an Axis satellite, the country does not seem to be as unpopular with most of the Allies as are the other Axis states. According to reports, this is true even of Russia, Moscow being said to take the view that the Romanians were dragged into the present struggle against their will.

This difference in attitude on the part of the Romanians is typified by a publication entitled the New Pioneer, issued issued by a Romanian group with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. Instead of glossing over the faults of the present Romanian Government or adopting an anti-Russian stand, this group attacks the Romanian regime and states that if it had studied history it wouldn't have made the tragic mistake of following Hitler.

Confederation Proposed

Still another type of propaganda is that of Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, the Latvian Minister to the United States. It is difficult because, although Latvia, like its Baltic neighbors of Estonia and Lithuania, apparently is destined to be incorporated within the Soviet Union, the United States still recognizes Dr. Bilmanis as the rightful representative of a separate country.

Dr. Bilmanis has submitted a proposal to the State Department calling for a postwar confederation of the three Baltic nations. This proposal carried with it a charge, which Dr. Bilmanis said came from the Underground Social Democratic Party in Latvia, that Russian rule was a "brutal falsification" of the will of the Latvian people.

It must be stated frankly that the State Department is inclined to agree with Dr. Bilmanis in that (1) a union of the Baltic States would be desirable, were it possible, and (2) a majority of Latvians would prefer to be free and outside the Soviet Union.

Since these two prospects seem impossible in view of Moscow's determination to incorporate the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, Dr. 'Bilmanis' activity, while a tribute to American democracy and freedom of speech, is nonetheless embarrassing to the State Department since it is vigorously condemned by the Russians.

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Sports News

Night Baseball Flashes Caution Sign to Owners

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP) — Unlimited night baseball, legalized at the Pittsburgh meetings two weeks ago, appeared today to have flashed a caution sign instead of a green light to big league club owners.

Although the St. Louis Browns and Cardinals, desperate for a box office lure, pushed the plan and adopted schedules calling for almost continuous owl ball action at Sportsman's Park, only 34 games have been rescheduled from day to night in both leagues.

The New York Giants, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, all equipped for after dark activity, have decided to stand pat on their original night schedules, as have the Cleveland Indians in the American.

Benswanger Speaks

President Bill Benswanger of the Pirates summed up the general attitude of those contented with a 14-game quota when he said, "I see no reason for a change in our schedule, although I have an open mind on the matter as it concerns other clubs in this topsy-turvy war year."

Some baseball executives still harbor hopes of returning to the seven-a-season limit for arclight ball after the war, but they will meet stern opposition from Presidents Sam Breadon of the Cards and Clark Griffith of Washington who are preaching the owl ball gospel. Griffith's 1944 plans were unchanged by the major league vote as he had been given permission earlier to play all weekday games from May 10 to Sept. 17 after dark.

Both Philadelphia teams decided to take limited advantage of the new ruling, the Athletics and the Phils each rescheduling four contests. The Chicago White Sox changed seven additional day games to night.

Not Equipped

Five parks are not equipped with night ball equipment so the new rule was purely academic to the New York Yankees, Boston Braves and Red Sox, Chicago Cubs and Detroit Tigers, although the Boston teams and Detroit have been experimenting with twilight tilts.

The world champion Yankees remained absolutely opposed to night ball at the stadium and remained cool to after dark games on the road.

Asked to play the last series of the season, Sept. 28, 29 and 30, and Oct. 1 in St. Louis, under the lights, Manager Joe McCarthy refused with the remark,

"If we're in the race, we can't go from a night series into a day World Series. If we're not in the race, nobody will want to see us, day or night."

Pirates Next for Braves

The Braves next take on the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates at Allston . . . Tomorrow is an open date, the Pirates arriving in town on Saturday for the start of a four-game series . . . This set runs as follows: a ladies' day single on Saturday, a doubleheader Sunday and a single on Monday . . . The Braves perked up on the attack in that twin bill yesterday . . . They made 14 hits in beating Bucky Walters, 9-2, and added 11 more in losing the nightcap, 8-5, for a total of 25 . . . Max Macon, Chet Ross and Stan Klopp took pre-induction exams today, with the results not known at the hour this was written.

* * *

Al Javery, after a good but losing spring start, has fallen into a bad streak on the mound . . . In relieving Ira Hutchinson yesterday, Al passed eight Reds in less than six innings . . . Tommy Holmes, at .322 early today, stood third among N. L. hitters . . . Butch Nieman now plays against southpaws as well as right-handers . . . Ab Wright is a hitter in any league . . . If it were not for his fielding, he would have been up here permanently a long time ago . . . The Red Sox held Hal Newhouser to a tie yesterday . . . Rain clipped the game in the eighth.

* * *

Pete Fox is now third in the A. L. batting race . . . Bobby Doerr, the leader, has a hitting streak of 10 games . . . Joe Cronin appeared at first base again yesterday, in spite of Lou Finney's .304 average at the plate . . . Ray Mueller, Cincinnati's iron man catcher, has now handled 152 consecutive games for Bill McKechnie . . . The Braves still think they can finish fifth, with a long chance at fourth . . . You can be sure that Leo Durocher is all through at Brooklyn . . . The Red Sox close at Detroit tomorrow and move on to Cleveland . . . The Indians are red hot.

* * *

Bill McKechnie is not so sure that the American League pennant winner will be crushed by the Cardinals in the World Series. . . . "If the Cards should experience a let-down after they clinch the flag, they might have a little trouble getting keyed up for the series," is the way Bill explains it. . . . Tex Hughson was to try for his 16th victory at Detroit today . . . Joe Cronin owes a debt of gratitude, or something, to the Texas draft board which has let Hughson stay around this long. . . . The reason, of course, is that Tex is over 26.

Midseason averages showed the Iowa Seahawks baseball team with a batting average of .355. Four players were hitting over .400.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Fred Fitzsimmons released by Brooklyn Dodgers and named as manager of the Philadelphia Phils.

Three Years Ago

Horton Smith won St. Paul open golf tournament with final round of 63 for 276 total.

Five Years Ago

Cincinnati Reds won two games from Boston and led National League by 10 games.

Scheerer Faces New York Star At Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Joe Scheerer, 17-year-old West Orange, N. J., tennis star, and Lt. August Ganzenmuller of New York City, will fight it out in the finals of the annual Lake Placid Club invitation tennis tournament.

Scheerer advanced yesterday to the final bracket by an upset of the favored Edgar Murphy, Ottawa, holder of many Canadian titles, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Ganzenmuller eliminated Percy Kyneston, New York City, in straight sets, 6—1 and 6—3.

Three semi-finalists have been chosen in the women's singles, with the remaining quarter-final match, between Mary Scheerer, West Orange, N. J., and Frances Eells, Cleveland, to be played today.

The winner will meet Mrs. August Ganzenmuller who yesterday eliminated Mrs. Virginia McLeod, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. Philip Hawk, New York City, defeated Lynda Scheerer, West Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—4, and meets Nancy Norton, Naugatuck, Conn., today in the semi-finals. Miss Norton conquered Helen Reynolds Scarsdale, 6—4, 6—1.

Pennock Would Bar All Gamblers From Shibe Park Stands

PHILADELPHIA, July 27 (AP)—A full report of the steps being taken to halt gambling at Shibe Park has been filed with baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis by Herb Pennock, general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies.

A similar report is believed to have been asked of Connie Mack, now in St. Louis, following the arrest of five men for making bets during a recent Philadelphia-Boston National League game.

"The police vice squad has been very co-operative in attempting to to break up gambling in Shibe Park. They've gone out of their way to be helpful and I've told Judge Landis so," Pennock said.

"We'd like to eliminate all gambling, for I feel that baseball is one sport which should be free of such a taint," the Phillies' general manager said.

"But that is where you run into trouble. Baseball is a public business and to stamp out such an evil you would have to question every customer who bought a ticket to a game."

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Atley Donald, Yanks—Continued old mastery over Cleveland Tribe by scoring 6-3 decision, boosting lifetime record against Indians to 12 wins and one loss.

Phil Cavarretta, Cubs—Led Chicago 11-hit attack against Brooklyn with double and two singles in 4-1 victory.

Danny Litwhiler, Cards—Sent St. Louis ahead with three-run pinch homer in eighth and scored winning run in 10th inning of Cards' triumph over Phils.

Fritz Ostermueller, Pirates—Grabbed eight win by driving in Jeep Handley with ninth-inning single for 6-5 edge over New York.

Myron "Red" Hayworth, Browns—Helped St. Louis to 4-2 edge over Philadelphia with three-run homer in fourth providing winning margin.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .338.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 72.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, 64.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 119.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Homers—Doerr, Boston, 12.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington and Stirnweiss, New York, 27.
Pitching—Maltzberger, 10-2, .833.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .351.
Runs—Ott, New York, 70.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, 68.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 123.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 31.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, and Ott, New York, 21.
Stolen Bases—Lupien, Philadelphia, 1-3.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 8-1, .889.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	54	41	.568
3½ New York	48	42	.533
4½ Boston	48	44	.522
5½ Cleveland	48	46	.511
7 Detroit	46	47	.495
7½ Chicago	43	45	.489
10½ Washington	42	50	.457
13½ Philadelphia	39	53	.424

Results July 26
Boston 1, Detroit 1 (7 inns., tie).
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, Washington 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	63	34	.724
14 Pittsburgh	48	37	.565
14 Cincinnati	50	39	.562
22½ New York	42	48	.467
24½ Chicago	37	47	.440
25½ Philadelphia	37	49	.430
27½ Boston	37	53	.411
28 Brooklyn	36	53	.404

Results July 26
Boston 9, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 8, Boston 5.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 5.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 6. (18 inns.).

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN

for Important War Work

- TYPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process typing.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced on industrial buildings.

Only qualified men considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.

75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

NOW!

Your skill is needed in an established progressive organization with splendid prospects for the future.

ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN

A friendly talk will convince you

THIS IS IT! WRITE TODAY!

Box Z-57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians

DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS

The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.

175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

PRICER for old-established New England wholesale druggist. Experience in this line desirable—any pricing experience will be considered. Give age, draft status, salary requirement and complete business, education and church background and references, in own handwriting. Reply Box Z-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN OR WOMAN with some nursing experience preferred; to give care to gentleman; resident position near New York City; references required. Write Box W-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

ELECTRONIC ENGRS: Communica exp	Arr
INDUSTRIAL TIME STUDY ENGRS:	Arr
ELEC & MECH ENGRS: Supervisory opgs	Arr
DESIGN & DEVELOP ENGRS: M.E. or E.E.	Arr
TECHNICAL WRITER & EDITOR	Arr
DRAFTSMEN & DESIGNRS: Good opgs	Arr
ANALYSTS: Systems, costs, expenses (3)	Arr
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS: Gd firms	Arr
SALES ENGRS: E. E. aviation, radio or elec	Arr

GENERAL MAN WANTED
Christian Scientist preferred; thoroughly efficient; highest wages; 2 adults. Tel. Com. 4494 (Boston) or Dedham 0355.

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

ELECTRICIANS
SHEET METAL WORKERS
ELECTRICAL DRAFTSMEN

Enlist in the Home Front production battle at one of America's most famous shipyards. Busses direct to yard from over 40 communities. Trolleys to yard from Quincy Square every 7 minutes.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN — Permanent position. IMMEDIATE OPPORTUNITY in several cities. Excellent post-war future. Salary and commission.

Well established manufacturer with national organization desires gracious, well-informed salesman. Must be capable of planning improvements in office routines affected by installations. National advertising producing substantial leads. Systems and sales ability more important than experience in our particular field.

Write fully, stating training, experience. Snapshot desirable, not returnable. Write Box W-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

WITH office; 100% location showroom, thoroughly covering large and small towns seven far-western states, selling all large and small variety, drug and department chains and independent dealers, desires good lines for present and post-war development. R. P. JOSSY, 123 S. W. 3rd Ave., Portland 4, Oregon.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SUBLET: EAST 50TH—Desirable 2 bedroom apt. until Oct. Adults. References. Write Box R-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

WANTED TO RENT

HOUSE, 6-7 rooms, or apartment 5-6 rooms, convenient to Boston; 1st floor preferred; good references; $35. Han. 2197 (Boston).

PAYING GUESTS

MAPLELAWN IN THE BEAUTIFUL LITCHFIELD HILLS welcomes guests; relaxation, study, pleasurable activities; direct train-bus service; advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only; reservations week ends, longer. P. H. SMITH, Maplelawn, New Preston, Conn.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere; good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 220 Prospect Avenue. Mo 8-3359.

ATTRACTIVE, airy room; board—excellent meals; near transportation; homelike atmosphere; large yard. 142 North Columbus Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. MO 8-9881.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.—Rooms in attractive private home, two blocks from ocean. Phone Asbury Park, N. J., 4044.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—Closed for vacation Aug. 7, reopen Aug. 21. Tel. BU. 4-9026, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED
Stenographer-Secretary
in Purchasing Dept.

Duties include order writing, invoice checking, record posting, follow-up, filing, etc.

Apply F. A. HAYES

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

711 Atlantic Ave., Boston Lib. 1200

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Woman for care of two children and infant during day for employed mother; light housework; children's laundry; suburban home near Washington; $100 month to start. Box 89, 1013 National Press Building, Zone 4.

MAIDS
CLEANERS

Hotel Myles Standish, 30 Bay State Rd., Boston

PERMANENT position open to a young lady with suitable education and personality for work in a book shop in Newton Center, Mass. Phone for interview Las. 3511.

NURSE, experienced, care of 2-yr.-old girl; other help employed; private room and bath; salary arranged. Asp. 4324 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Available for two business women from Oct. 1st, '44, to June 1st, '45. 2 furnished heated bedrooms, sitting room and bath with breakfasts and dinners in quiet house; 8 min. to train or bus; references required. BIGelow 0638.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street N. W.—Large room with private shower bath; well furnished for two; kitchen privilege; available August 1st; also small single room available August 1st.

N. Y. C., 532 W. 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive single room, running water; near church, subway. CA. 8-3210.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China Windsor Art Galleries, 66 Arlington St., Boston

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST 9-3090

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

COINS

RARE COINS AND COLLECTIONS BOUGHT. SEND INSURED PARCEL POST or WRITE DELMONTE, 725 WEST 172, N. Y. 32. N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston, Hig. 1016.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS: Sealed proposals for installing complete with electrical connections, three tanks and pumps for gasoline and oil at the Department's Maintenance Shop, Commonwealth Armory, Boston, Mass., will be received by the Department of Public Works, at its office 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Thursday, August 10, 1944, there and then publicly to be opened and read. Tanks and pumps will be supplied by the Department. Complete information at said office. Proposal guaranty $100.00. Right reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: HERMAN A. MACDONALD, Commissioner, Department of Public Works. July 27, 1944.

SALESMEN WANTED

PAPER-envelope salesman, operate small jobbing company; give detailed experience and qualifications; salary and commission. Envelope and Paper Corp., 121 Varick St., N. Y. C.

PRINTING-stationery salesman, well established job printing house; state experience, qualifications; salary and commission. Hygrade Printing & Stationery Co. Inc., 121 Varick Street, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WELDING foreman, 4 years' experience in the pressure vessel welding industry, desires technical position in like activity in or around metropolitan area. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT desires part-time work monthly statements, taxes, audits. Jenkins, Ken. 6789 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION NURSE or HOUSEKEEPER Experienced, cultured, motherly. References. Box X-51, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MILLINERY

SAMPLE HATS—SAMPLE COATS
New spring line. From America's best designers. Latest styles and colors. A nice selection at moderate prices. Come in—look around. No obligation to buy. MODETTE, Suite 1048, 55 West 42nd, New York City. Tel. WI 7-9374.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencils, Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT, Inc.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, other Grands, reasonable. We buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Ave. (55th) New York CIrcle 7-3879

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius, Spinets and Studio Uprights purchased. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 33 W. 57 St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RADIO REPAIRING

CROKER EVANS
41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Authorized Agent for all Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FLushing 9-8056

RUG CLEANING

E. J. CLARK CARPET CLEANING CO. Shampooing, Repairing, Binding, Dyeing, Storage, Relaying. 137-44 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. FL. 3-8400. If no answer call Ba. 9-0123

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

"ERNESTINE HOHL WILLIAMS" Teacher:—Science of Singing—Voice Building and Interpretation. Alumnus of Curtis Institute of Music and pupil of Mme. Marcella Sembrich. Studios: 62-28 82nd Place, West Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.—Phone Havemeyer 6-0454 and 115 So. West St., Allentown, Pa., phone 3-1923.

VOCAL TEACHER, excellent background; special summer rates, $3, two weekly $5. Write MARA ROBERTS, 6 E. 36th, N. Y. C. 16.

TYPEWRITERS

CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
REPAIRED, RENTED, AND SERVICED
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, Bric-a-brac, Silver, Rugs, China, Linens bought; honest prices paid. Midtown Sales, 454 Amsterdam Ave., New York. Telephone: TRafalgar 7-8195.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 439 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

WE PAY spot cash for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6385.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books
Bridgeport 1

MOVIE ON CANNING
THURSDAY, AUGUST 3
3rd Floor Auditorium
HOWLAND'S

NEW FALL I. MILLER SHOES, $13.95 to $15.95
Read's

LEAVITTS
Now is the time to buy Blankets and Comforters for cold winter nights.
Small deposit reserves it in our Lay-Away Plan

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday. Wednesday 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHARCOAL
4-lb. bags 28 cents
FORD'S BRIQUETTS
20-lb. bag $1.25—40-lb. bag $2.50
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 608

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave

PUTNAM ANTIQUE SHOP
Do not sacrifice your antiques. We pay good prices for them.
Call Greenwich 3160
16 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Greenwich
Savings Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00
TELEPHONES 4650—4651
289 GREENWICH AVENUE

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

* "Buy More War Bonds—a Better Investment than Blue White Diamonds" *
SAVITT—*Jeweler*
85 Asylum Street

Mon., Tues., Wed.
Shampoo—Finger Wave $1.00
Permanents from $6.00
Olson Beauty Salon
Where 26 years' experience means something
902 Main Street Hartford, Conn.

schultz BEAUTY SALONS
Established 1908
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
983 Main St., Hartford 6-3171
254 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2310
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 32-4471
3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 3-6700
968-E Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6228

HONISS Est. 1845
Quality Fish and Sea Foods
Visit Our Famous Restaurant
22 State St., Hartford, Conn.
Telephone 2-4177

IMPORTED VASES
for Delightful Flower Arrangements
Spear & McManus
Established 1869
231 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.
Manager Joseph B. McManus and Louise McManus Ottenberg

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg

STEAK BROILER
57 Elm Street Phone 7-5731
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M. — 2 P. M.

HARTFORD
West Hartford

The Walker Shop
A Complete Line of
Foundation Garments
and
Distinctive Lingerie
984 Farmington Avenue Tel. 3-0755

Our Annual August Sale Starts Soon
The Gift you will be proud to give and glad to receive.
THE SHOP WINDOW
982 Farmington Avenue West Hartford, Conn.

It's Time for Black Suits in Soft Faille
from
SAGE-ALLEN'S

997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4190
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

The Pascos
Gifts Featuring
New England Handicraft
28 No. Main St. (in the Professional Bldg.)

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
West Hartford
(Continued)

Carl O. Pfau
Center Hardware and Paint
994 Farmington Avenue
West Hartford, Conn.
Tel. 3-4201

Box Lunches Put Up
Large Variety of Cold Cuts
Hartley's Marmalade
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickled Walnuts
(Store Closed July 24th through 30th)
LARGE VARIETY OF JAMS AND JELLIES
BIRDS EYE PRODUCTS
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue

West Hartford Furriers, Inc.
991 FARMINGTON AVENUE WEST HARTFORD
Advance Showing of New Styles New Lengths
GUARANTEED QUALITY
Tel. 3-3055

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry
Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony Street Phone 1287

Sears
Inventory Clearance
Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
28 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

FARMERS & MECHANICS Savings Bank
* * *
Join Our
WAR SAVINGS BOND CLUB

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant 415 W. Main St. New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315, 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Imported and Domestic Furnishings
KNOX HATS
RAY HAMMOND
Haberdasher 162 Orange Street

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

"Flowers by Wire"
Coombs
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

FURNITURE
Repaired and Re-upholstered
Antiques Restored
Box Springs and Mattresses Made Over
Rush Seats and Chair Caning
ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
234 WHALLEY AVE. Estab. 1918 8-3410

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 8-0748

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-1024 Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

ANNOUNCEMENT!
"MOM'S IN THE KITCHEN"
(Formerly at Hotel Regent)
WILL OPEN ON AUGUST 1st
in the Beautiful Dining Room
at
HOTEL CHALFONTE
200 West 70th Street
Near Second Church

WELCOME TO HEARTHSTONE!
Good Food . . . Good Cheer . . . Good Friends
Lunch 65c up Dinner $1.25 up
Air Conditioned
The HEARTHSTONE
15 EAST 48th ST. 102 EAST 224 ST
Closed Sunday

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

Imperial CRABS Served at FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53d-54th Sts. Tel. El. 5-9309
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
OCEAN-FRESH SEA FOOD PREPARED TO ORDER

blue bowl RESTAURANT
Luncheon .50-.75 157 E. 48th St., N. Y. C.
Dinner .75-1.25 ELDORADO 5-9243
CLOSED SUNDAYS

THE Canterbury Lunch
331 MADISON AVE.

Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
Self-Service
11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music Nightly. CHelsea 2-6980

HANS JAEGER'S
Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C.
Made Famous by its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods, Congenial Atmosphere, Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc
Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

Ocean-fresh seafood at its best!
davy jones SEA FOOD HOUSE RADIO CITY
AIR-CONDITIONED
1290 SIXTH AVENUE
Bet. 51-52d Sts. Open 12 to 12

Cortile
37 W. 43 St.
36 W. 44 St.
Opp. Stern's
Luncheon from 50c
Dinner from 75c
Air Conditioned
An Old World Spot Just West of 5th Ave.
One Block from Fifth Church

Jane Davis'
RESTAURANT
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15
DINNER 5:30 to 8:15
Closed Sunday Circle 7-0176

THE JUMBLE SHOP
28 West 8th Street
Our reputation is for better food at reasonable prices
Open Sundays SPring 7-2540

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.

Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Luncheons—Dinners
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Road

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1817

PORTSMOUTH N. H.

For Good Yankee Cooking Come to
THE BLUE GOOSE
106 Congress Street

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Gifts Leather Goods, Books, Stationery, Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Umbrellas, Office Supplies and Artists' Materials
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk

Distinctive Footwear
ARNOLD'S
Known by All
64 Wall St. Bishop Bldg., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALMER & FERRIS
Athletic Goods
Sport Clothing
Riding Equipment
Games, Camp Equipment
Columbia Bicycles
21 BANK STREET
TELEPHONE 4-0721

Vacations at Home Can Be Fun
Get Slack Suits and Leisure Jackets
at
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
259 MAIN STREET

Protect your woolens With Mirra-Mothspray
A permanent mothproofing.
DOWNES-SMITH
Stamford

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Bob's Sporting Goods
Bathing Togs
for Maine Woods or Main Street
78 W. Park Place Tel. 3-9036

SQUARE SILK SHOP
294 MAIN STREET
Always on the Square
See our Lovely Materials
Make your own clothes and save

WE CARRY YOUR FAVORITE
Lipstick—Nail Polish—Perfume
Face Powder—Toothpaste
Also Candy—Lunches—Sodas
BEDFORD DRUG CO.
269 Bedford Street Phone 3-9957

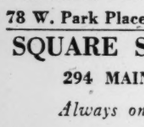
WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 37712. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

KENWOOD FAMOUS BLANKETS
100% Wool—72"x84"
Rose—Blue—Peach—Green
$14.98

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
Our experience of over thirty years is at your service.
NUHN & NUHN
141 Bank Street Tel. 4-2149


PAINTING AND INTERIOR DECORATING
Excellent Workmanship
FINLAY & WESTWOOD

We are now located in our new store in the Johnson Bldg.
Windsor Curtain Shop
111-115 BANK STREET

SHEER BLACK DRESSES
A delightful summer fashion for afternoon or evening.
Miller Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

GOING TO CAMP?
We have Army Blankets made of 70% Virgin Wool and 30% Cotton. Size 64x84. Each .. **$7.50**
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Clearance Sale...
KUPPENHEIMER SUITS
These are quality suits. We've got the finest excuse in the world for not holding a clearance. But we're not looking for excuses.
A Summer Clearance is an old custom with us . . . so here's your opportunity, men, to save on distinctively styled quality clothes. These clothes are outstanding in appearance and lasting quality and are mostly year 'round suits.
$44.50
Ceiling prices $50 to $60
Fitzgerald and Platt
17 and 25 East Main Street

Sullivan's *Headquarters for Boys' and Men's Wear*
WATERBURY AND TORRINGTON

WESTPORT

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Line of Beauty Culture
58 E. State Street Phone
Dickson Bldg. 2-3759

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Bateman Photo-Print Co.
BLUEPRINTS
PHOTOSTATS
Knickerbocker Bldg.
218 E. Lexington St. Lex. 7814

Call
H. Lee Chambers & Co.
Real Estate Sales Agents
3600 Roland Avenue
UN. 2310 UN. 0664 TU. 2593

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers tel. 2-9171 Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY DESIGNERS
and
DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
SIXTY-SIX NORTH PEARL STREET

FLOWERS
for Birthdays
and Anniversaries
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store
AUGUST COAT STARS
from our new 1944 selection

QUALITY FURNITURE
still available at
L. J. HOVER'S
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Ave.

Specializing
Cool Waves Cream Waves
La Salle
Beauty Salon
93 State Street 4-0913

ORLANDO P. LISCOMB
REPRESENTING
GEORGE R. COOLEY & CO. Inc.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
100 State Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

"ALBANY'S OLDEST FAMILY IN FURNITURE"
NOW IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE AT STATE AND JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
offers
Layer Cakes Danish Coffee Rings
Rolls
Muffins — Bread

BALDWIN COMMUNITY LAUNDRY
56 North Grand Avenue
Baldwin, L. I.
Telephone Baldwin 6320

BAY SHORE

Women's and Children's
Ready to Wear
at
FREEDMAN'S
TELEPHONE BAY SHORE 1
E. Main Street, Bay Shore, New York

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED COMPANY
Coal, Coke, and Fuel Oil
You'll Like Our Weigh
PHONES BAY SHORE 1139
ISLIP 1122
MAIN STREET ISLIP

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

ENGLISH BONE CHINA
FINE GLASSWARES
COSMETICS
BAGS, GIFTS
JOHNSONS
11 COURT STREET

BLUEPRINTING DREAMS
All your visions of a lovely future WILL MUST come true. That's why our boys are fighting. Visit McLean's August Furniture Event. Choose pieces of distinction, of eternal charm, part of tomorrow's dream.
McLEAN'S

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

Frances Van Sicklen
Sportswear
Dresses Blouses
79 Pondfield Road BR 2-3101

Neilsen's
ICE CREAM and FRESH FRUIT SHERBET
98 PONDFIELD ROAD

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	E	B	S	T	E	R
E	A	R	L	Y	▨	O
S	T	A	Y	▨	L	S
T	▨	D	▨	S	E	A
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C	H	I	L	L	O	N
H	▨	L	I	L	L	E
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B	A	R	▨	H	▨	J
E	X	▨	T	U	N	A
R	▨	F	A	G	I	N
T	A	D	P	O	L	E

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

SUMMER CLEARANCE
SPORTSWEAR
J. BROCK, Inc.
94 PONDFIELD ROAD, BRONXVILLE

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Flushing 9-5696. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Independence 3-4400
MIRRORS VENETIAN BLINDS
PAINTINGS

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

TOWN SHOP
Sportswear and Specialties
86 So. Main St. — Freeport, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Gloversville, N. Y.
Phone 2212 7 S. Main Street

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing–Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
Can more in '44!
Buy your
Fruit Jars and Canning Supplies now!
PHONE 2228 13 N. MAIN STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

Featuring
TWO-WAY STRETCH GARTER GIRDLES
in Tea Rose Only
Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction—Moderately Priced at $3.50
SECOND FLOOR
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

BOYS' DUNGAREES
The ideal play garment for summer—very sturdily made. Sizes 8-16 ..... $1.19
W. T. GRANT COMPANY
50 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Headquarters for
Canning Jars
All Types
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 6021
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Offenheimer Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

Take Advantage of Rothschild's
AUGUST WHITE BAZAAR
on the Street Floor.
There are excellent values in towels, sheets, pillows, blankets, comforts and the like. Shop Rothschild's now through August in this great White Event!

KATHRYN CORSET SHOP
214 E. State Street Tel. 6214
We have a sufficient stock of Bra's, Corsets and Foundation Garments to fit all types of figures
at Right Prices
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
HANDKERCHIEFS
Shop of Personalized Service
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

for
Summer Salads
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 East State Street
Dial 2761

Harper Method
Differs So From Ordinary Beauty Shops
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
NANCY M. BROWN
Savings Bank Bldg. M. 20
PHONE 2322

5th WAR LOAN
Care Will Save Your Car
Guiflex Lubrication and frequent change of oil will reduce wear.
Let's All Back the Attack
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cor. S. Cayuga and Green Sts.
Dial 2128 Ithaca, N. Y.

CLEARANCE SALE
of Summer Dresses, Coats and Suits
ALLANSON'S
144 E. State Street

SEWING SHOP
Dressmaking, Remodeling, Alterations. Coats Relined, Buttons Covered and Hemstitching
"Everything Needle Will Do"
DUNCKER ART SHOP
EIDA A. DUNCKER
Dial 6051 205 N. Aurora Street

THE TIME HOSPITAL
appreciates your stickers and appreciation slips.
Buy More War Bonds
306 East Seneca St. Dial 3-2161

HATS
DRESSES
in Regular and Half Sizes
The Crance Shop
326 East State Street Phone 9583

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Queens Retail Furrier
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
See Our
AUGUST FUR SALE
Before You Buy Eleswhere
Serving this community since 1928
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Dulion's
Serving Dinner Only
Weekdays 5:00 to 8:00 P. M.
Sundays 12:30 to 8:00 P. M.
HAV. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Shelley's
FOR ARROW SHIRTS
We're an exclusive ARROW AGENCY with the most complete line of ARROW Shirts on Long Island.
37-16 82ND STREET HA. 9-8927

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja. 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071

89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400
John Bros
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Summer Dresses
Popular Prices in Downstairs Store
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

Summer Month-End Specials at
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Lackawanna Anthracite
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LITTLE NECK

Agents for
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
Dispensing Chemist
Northern Blvd. and Brewvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

NEW YORK

LITTLE NECK (Continued)

MARATHON HARDWARE
Roscoe D. Sainsbury
NORTHERN BLVD. Near MARATHON AVE.
"The House Full of Hardware"

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
38 Atlantic Avenue, Lynbrook

Will be closed from July 31st until August 14th so staff may enjoy a two weeks' vacation
WALTER S. MILLER, Jr.
LYN 837 64 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.

"Say It With Flowers"
LYNBROOK FLORIST
Five Corners at Merrick Road
Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8639
Night—Valley Stream 1615

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

BLUE COAL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
2nd Street, East Rockaway, N. Y.
Phone Lynbrook 2777
Valley-Stream 542

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MUNSEY FOOD CENTER
TOM GUNNARD
Groceries Delicatessen
Dairy Fruits
35-53 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Delivery Service Tel. Manhasset 784

Arrow DISTRIBUTING CO.
U. S. Government Inspected Horse Meat
Complete Line of Pet Foods and Supplies
Munsey Park Shopping Center
Northern Blvd. Manhasset 740

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
for Lovely Gifts
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor — THE CIRCLE VALET — Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

SEVERAL GOOD REASONS
for making your own clothes
They cost you one third as much—or less.
They fit you exactly—and
You can get such a beautiful and varied assortment of fabrics at
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
8 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
9 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 5-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You're Up a Tree...
about how to keep your home cool when the mercury soars, install Johns-Manville Insulation! Your home will be cool and comfortable all summer . . . and next winter you'll be warmer on less fuel! Fuel is ammunition . . . it's up to all of us to stretch our share of it. By insulating you'll be helping in the government's conservation program.
Phone 2-1000 for further insulation information. Ask about our liberal deferred payment terms.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
496 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

HERBERT J. GRANT
Serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Twenty Years
INSURANCE
38 Locust Ave. New Rochelle 2-0247
55 John Street New York City Barclay 7-7400

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon

55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

5More Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

ELIZABETH CULLIMORE
Graduate Corsetiere
The GOSSARD Line of Beauty
The first requisite for that well-groomed look is a perfectly fitted foundation garment.
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
338 Nostrand Ave. SLocum 6-6931

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Morrés
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

WOLFS LANE DELICATESSEN, Inc.
Sandwiches Our Specialty
Phone 8-2166 Pelham 299 Wolfs Lane

PORT CHESTER

Complete Outfits for School Wear
W. T. GRANT CO.

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

ADVANCE BLANKET SALE
Cannon, Leaksville, 50% Wool Blankets, size 72x84, $5.98 to $16.98.
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 No. Main St. Tel. 2100. Free Delivery

POUGHKEEPSIE

Let Lucy Luckey do your shopping for you
during these hot summer days when you just can't face the prospect of a trip into town. Just call her on the phone (or drop her a line) and she'll shop for you. Call Poughkeepsie 2500.
Luckey, Platt & Co.
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

Tempting Warm Weather Suggestions
Cakes Pies Cookies Pastries
THERESA BAKE SHOP
213 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

at Wallace's
JULY CLEARANCE
WALLACE CO.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooked Food a Specialty
Bon Ami
"Doesn't scratch you"
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 9-2214 Established 1893

WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Stone 2863. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M
681 Clinton Avenue North

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
345 Broadway, Monroe 6930

SEE J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Main 5580

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
880 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

THE FLOWER BOX
"Flowers for Every Occasion"
622 East Main Street
We Deliver Main 4712

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-3362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 5787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

GARTH SHOE REPAIRING
All repairs Zippers fixed
We specialize in making shoes longer and wider
69 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
July 31 to August 5
Special Sale of Sweaters and Skirts
MARGARET TITCOMB
TOWER CIRCLE SC. 3742

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1291 Rugby Road 4-4461, 4-4462

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

Barneys
FOR
FURNITURE

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 5-8884 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come to Our Store for
Kem-Tone
Miracle Wall Finish
Sherwin-Williams Co.
STATE TOWER BUILDING

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend Tel. 2-6513

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

COMMANDER FOODS, Inc.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

Baker's Beauty Salon
LOTA S. BAKER
Permanents $3.00 to $12.50
2034 S. Salina Near Colvin Tel. 5-2272

TAILOR P. T. FIBISON CLEANER
Dry Cleaning
1329 S. Salina Street Tel. 6-3610

TROY

BASEMENT DAMP?
Use a GRIMM Airdrying unit—no moving parts—no odor—for basements, dark rooms, closets, camps, etc.
Unit 9"x12"x14"—$5.95
100# Flakes last 1-2 years—$2.50
GRIMM—Troy, N. Y.
Modern Building Materials

If you are in need of a good MAGNIFYING GLASS consult
LIMERICK'S
286 River Street
Troy, New York

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

Gifts
Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Stamp Notes

(AP Features)

Russia, which has made effective use of postage stamps to picture its war against Germany, has issued a new five-stamp set that pays new honor to its fighting forces. Marking the 25th anniversary of the Young Communist League, the stamps present a dramatic picture of the war on the Eastern front. A 15 kopeck blue portrays a sailor loading an anti-aircraft gun at sea, a tank advance with a banner reading "Forward to the West!" appears on the 20-k orange and a Russian soldier bayoneting a Nazi and a cavalryman pursuing another Nazi appears on the 30-k brown and red value. The one ruble value, picturing an infantryman, is emerald in color while a two-ruble gray depicts a Red soldier about to throw a hand grenade.

Russia also has re-issued four of its 1942 "Heroes" set in new colors. The four re-issues and their type numbers are: A431, dull green; A432, blue; A434, bright green, and A435, purple.

A third new Russian issue reported by J. & H. Stolow of New York is a four-stamp set marking the 100th birthday of the Russian composer Rimsky-Korsakoff. Values of the stamps, which have not yet reached this country, are said to be 30 and 60 kopecks and one and three rubles.

* * *

Orphans of French soldiers will benefit from proceeds of a 10-

franc-plus-40-franc semi - postal issued by the French government at Algeria. The stamp is light blue and was issued in June.

* * *

Postage stamps also are serving as money in Rome as a result of inflation in the Italian capital, according to Edward Kennedy, Associated Press war correspondent. Coins have practically disappeared from circulation, Kennedy reports, and postage stamps are being used by the Italians for making change.

Brevities

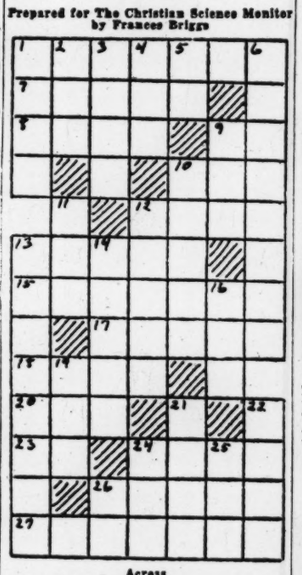
Wonderful things, these pressed lampblack soles now put on children's shoes, for leaving footprints on the linoleum of time.—Milwaukee Journal.

Some of the war devices plainly have no peacetime application; but a big market awaits a $2 radar for locating a golf ball in the weeds.—Detroit News.

Instead of using a band wagon this year, some candidate might find it a pleasing novelty if he appeared in a surrey with the fringe on top.—Indianapolis News.

Crossword Quiz

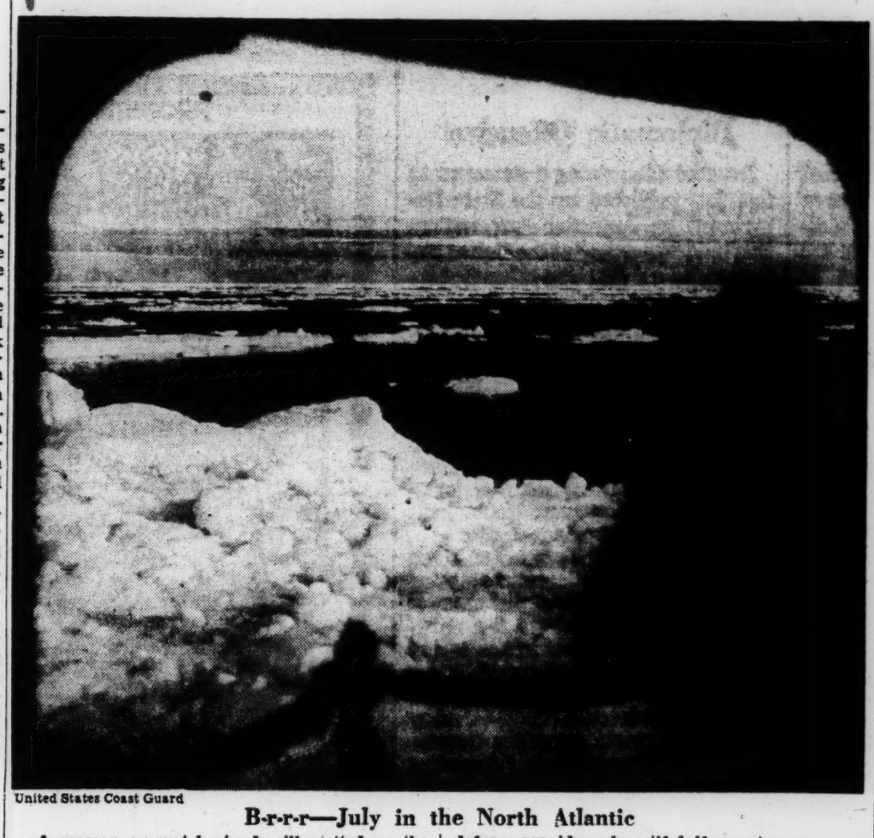
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What American statesman was termed "Defender of the Constitution"?
7—What kind of retiring and rising "makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise"?
8—What is a guy rope or the like?
9—Left side (abbr.).
10—What body of water is subject of a poem by Barry Cornwall?
12—What is name of child refugee in "Tomorrow the World"?
13—What is a long loose garment, reaching to the feet?
15—What is the famous Swiss castle mentioned in title of well-known poem by Byron?
17—What is a city of northern France?
18—Employs.
20—Counter at which food is served is what?
23—What is a prefix denoting "beyond"?
24—What is a large fish of mackerel family?
26—Who is one of characters in "Oliver Twist"?
27—What is an aquatic, water-breathing, immature or larval amphibian?

Down
1—What American artist spent most of his life in England?
2—To devour.
3—What is a slender wire nail, with a small, deep, round head?
4—What Shakespearean character is a tinker?
5—What is a suffix forming abstract nouns?
6—Who was Romeo's first fancy?
9—Hawaiian wreath.
10—What is one of the senses?
11—What is a suffix of ordinal numbers?
12—What island in Upper New York Bay belongs to U. S. Government?
13—Goethe's "Der Erlkönig" was set to music by whom?
14—What is a coat of oilskin?
16—Aged.
19—Who invented the saxhorn?
21—Who was author of "Ray Bias"?
22—What is first name of Miss Withers, screen star?
24—A spigot is what?
25—Nothing.
26—Ferdinand (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



United States Coast Guard

B-r-r-r—July in the North Atlantic

A seaman on watch stands silhouetted on the deck of a Coast Guard combat cutter nosing its way through icy waters. This sector of America's defense provides a beautiful, if monotonous, scene for the men aboard the patrol ships.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *. . . will send his angel with thee, and prosper thy way.*
—GENESIS 24:40

Forests Depleted

The United States Forest Service estimates that the drain on the forests of the nation in 1943 amounted to nearly 17 billion cubic feet, and exceeded total growth by 50 per cent.

In Lighter Vein

Posture Counts

Bleckinsop, much to the amazement of fellow vacationers, sat alone, day after day, in the far corner of the hotel lounge, staring at the table, his chin in his hands.

"What's the matter with him?" asked a guest.

"Oh," laughed the hotel clerk, "he's just practicing for the chess matches next week."

Prices Are High

The next order of business is to organize a stock company and get sufficient funds to invest in a watermelon. Gone are those happy days when you could get an earful of black seeds for a dime. Grit.

Today's Quotation

It is a bad plan that admits of no modification.—PUBLILIUS SYRUS

Famous Conversations

"Say, Goebbels, what does it mean in this note where it says, 'irreducible minimum'?"

The Doctor, scowling through a fog of hatred, replied, "That means unconditional surrender, Adolf, our share in the postwar settlement."

Presidential Aid

Burbank, Calif.

Ten-year-old Heather Lee Cammidge of this city wanted a rubber ball so badly that she wrote President Roosevelt and told him about it.

Several weeks passed, and then, one day, a letter and a box arrived for the little girl.

The box contained three fine rubber balls. The letter, from an Ashland, Ohio, rubber company, explained that President Roosevelt had written the company asking that they please do something for his little friend. The letter continued: "For over two years now we have been unable to make any new rubber balls; but we have looked around our plant and found three which we are pleased to send you. We hope you will share them with your sister, brother and the other children in your block."

Daily Anecdote

Pointing Out Conduct

Augustine Birrell, the famous English lawyer, once took a case for a client who was in very reduced circumstances. After he had won it, the man gratefully handed over 15 shillings, which Mr. Birrell pocketed in order not to give offense.

Another barrister heard of it and reproached Birrell for "unprofessional conduct" in taking less than gold.

"But I took all the poor beggar had," said Birrell. Then, smiling meaningly at the other lawyer, he added, "Even you will admit that is not unprofessional."

NEWS ITEM~ WILLIAMS, ARIZ:-WOMEN COWPUNCHERS ARE EMPLOYED AT RANCH HERE TO HELP WITH ROUNDUP
KIN YOU RIDE A HOSS, GAL?
I WAS CHAMPION ON THE MERRY-GO-ROUND AT CONEY ISLAND
LOOK, SON-- WOMEN!
SO THIS IS WHAT THEY CALL "RIDING THE RANGE"
WAL THE OLD BUNK HOUSE AIN'T WHAT SHE USTA BE!
CF VAN ZELM

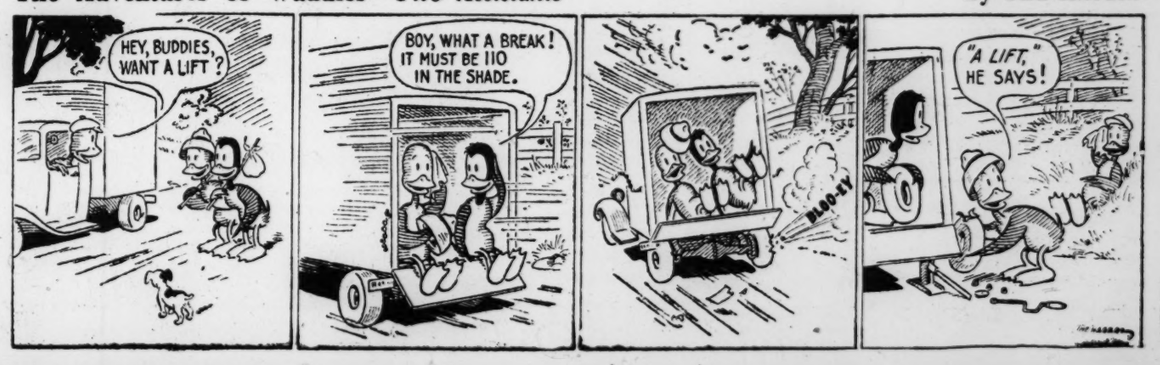
The Taffles—*Husband and Gentleman* By PALMER

YOU MUST HAVE THOUGHT I WAS SERIOUS YESTERDAY WHEN I CHIDED YOU ABOUT NOT HAVING ANYTHING TO DO- WHEN YOU REALLY HAD PUT IN AN UNUSUALLY BUSY DAY—
WELL-I WAS FOOLING— I OFTEN THINK OF HOW MUCH THERE IS TO DO AROUND THE HOUSE AND WHAT A HARD-WORKING, PATIENT LITTLE "SOLDIER" YOU ARE—
THEATRE TICKETS
AND IN SOME MEASURE OF MY APPRECIATION, I BRING TWO SMALL TOKENS OF MY ESTEEM!
WHY HENRY! YOU DON'T KNOW HOW MUCH I— I WHY—WHY— THINK YOU'RE THE SWEETEST - WHY-I HAD NO IDEA YOU- WHY— I CAN'T TELL YOU— ETC ETC
A RUL DELIGHTFUL SCENE
Thom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ho Hum* By RODGERS

"Oh, boy, this has been a busy day," I yawned as I stretched out for a good snooze this P.M.
But just as I was getting comfortable, along came Sponge and woke me up-
"I just can't watch all those mice holes by myself!" she meowed-
And insisted I help her out-
Ho, hum!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Two Assistants* By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Don't Forget Congress

The noise and color of two national conventions have focused the eyes of Americans on the Presidential election, but several State primaries are useful reminders that at least as much attention should be devoted to local political affairs. Even the degree of international co-operation will finally depend on grass-roots opinion and the men it sends to Congress.

This fact is underscored by the success in Arkansas of Representative J. W. Fulbright, who is leading in the race for the Senate seat of Mrs. Hattie Caraway. Mr. Fulbright was author of the resolution favoring American participation in an international organization to keep the peace whose tenor was closely followed by the Connally Resolution and the Mackinac Charter. Mr. Fulbright will still have to win a run-off primary, but the vote on Tuesday gives him a distinct advantage and promises to add an active and able internationalist to the Senate roster.

Other notable features of the primaries are the defeats of several anti-Roosevelt Democrats. The most notable is that of Senator Ellison D. Smith in South Carolina by Governor Olin D. Johnston. In Texas, the scalp of Representative Kleberg, most active anti-New Dealer in that State's delegation since the withdrawal of Representative Dies, has been added to the string now flaunted by the C. I. O.'s Political Action Committee. At the very time that revolts against Mr. Roosevelt are reported in South Carolina and Texas, the President's Congressional support from those States is strengthened.

The fact may be read as a warning by other Southern opponents of the President. But there are many local and personal factors involved which clearly make it necessary to question New Deal interpretations which claim the primaries promise a Roosevelt Congress next year. The results do not preclude the possibility of a Republican Congress. And many Southern Democrats who joined with Republicans to control Congress in recent months will remain to restrain if not to block the President on domestic issues.

But there are larger questions than the support or non-support of Mr. Roosevelt involved in the choice of the next Congress. Not only are there domestic issues bigger than any person or party; the great question of America's part in the peace should remind every citizen that what he does about Congress will help to determine what kind of postwar world he has.

It Happened in Queens

It was hot in New York Tuesday. By supper time the thermometers were still hovering around 90. The warmth absorbed all day by the pavement in Queens was still rising to mingle with the breezes and the cacophony of rival radios that wafted through the wide open windows of an apartment on the sixth floor of the Queensbridge Housing Development.

But inside the apartment all was well. There had been a comfortable dinner; now the busy dish washing time. On the floor romped a two-year-old boy. And a baby is a pleasant thing to have around the house. Soon would come the mellow time for his prayers and bed. But first a sack of refuse for the hall incinerator.

A sudden gust of wind, a closing door, a clicking lock. "Take care, Frankie, I must get a key from the janitor."

The open window, the inviting air, a mother gone down the stairs. Soon he tumbles, an outjutting sill slows him, a wire netting, struck at precisely the correct angle, breaks the fall. A shout of alarm, and a worker in the building, catching a breath of air on some steps that led to a concrete areaway a floor below the level of the ground, glances up just in time. A quick bound down the steps and his arms receive the youngster, scarcely scratched after falling seven stories.

In a world that sometimes seems to be doing its best to accomplish its worst, it is noteworthy that news such as this can win its place on the very front pages that report the slaughter of hapless thousands. Humankind clutches at stories like these and cherishes them.

Is it perhaps because they hint of the truly ordered way of things, of human experience as we all would have it?

That S in Senator Harry S. Truman's name doesn't stand for anything, says the Democratic Party's Vice-Presidential nominee. His party no doubt hopes it stands for "sure-thing."

Diplomatic Offensive

Issuance of so strong a statement as that just published by the State Department on Argentine "procrastination" and "desertion" of the United Nations cause and the cause of hemisphere defense has a significance beyond the charges listed. The statement follows consultations with all other American governments and with Britain. Unless its charges were well founded, and unless these other governments were prepared to go some distance with the United States in applying pressure against the Farrell regime, it is doubtful if such a document would have been published at this moment.

In other words, the process of isolating Argentine reactionaries is being speeded up. United States diplomacy is preparing for a showdown if a showdown must come. This is not to say that the ground is yet thoroughly prepared for application of those economic measures which could almost certainly unseat the present Argentine Government. But it does mean that Argentine efforts to break through the political wall of non-recognition which has been raised against the dictatorial Farrell clique have suffered a major setback.

Pullman George Retires

That whimsical society devoted to ending the quaint American custom of calling Pullman porters George may shortly discover that its objective has been achieved. For it looks as if the business founded by George Pullman will in coming months greatly change its character.

There will be sleeping cars, but they probably won't be operated by Pullman. The company, in the face of a special Philadelphia Federal Court ruling that continuation of both railway equipment manufacturing and sleeping car operations would be in violation of anti-trust laws, has announced it will give up the operating end of its enterprise.

Just how this will be done isn't known yet, but is scheduled to be decided on or before Oct. 5. One proposal is that the railroads buy the sleeping-car business and operate it jointly, much as they do the Railway Express.

The potentialities here are interesting. Would, for example, the railroads persist in charging higher fares for Pullman tickets if they found (as it often happened in the prewar days) the day coaches packed and the sleepers half empty?

Will new triple-deck berths be introduced, and other measures be taken to reduce costs? Or will coach accommodations be lifted to Pullman standards, so that for comfort, convenience, speed, safety and cost the railroads can recapture some of the passengers they lost to private autos and buses before the war, and hold some of the passengers they are in danger of losing to planes after the war?

Prescriptions for Cream

In the face of rising sales of heavy cream on doctors' prescriptions—which, in New York City, alone, are reported to equal half a million quarts daily—Federal authorities and the medical profession have usefully cooperated in tightening regulations.

Beginning August 1, sales of cream testing over 19 per cent butter fat will be permissible only when supported by a physician's prescription on file with the milk handler at the time of the sale and approved by endorsement of public health officials. In Massachusetts, a Medical Advisory Committee composed of physicians of standing has been established to approve such prescriptions.

Increased consumption of heavy cream has become a real problem. Its production results in waste of milk. One dealer reported his sales of heavy cream in May, 1943, equaled only 5 per cent of that sold in May, 1942, when no restrictions were in effect. By May, 1944, they had jumped to 21 per cent of the May, 1942, figure.

The number of physicians who have irresponsibly contravened these restricting regulations is limited. But, as the Journal of the American Medical Association says, "it would be unfortunate, indeed, if any individual physician or group of physicians should hamper the war effort by carelessness in prescribing any of the materials for invalids for which they have been authorized to issue prescriptions."

An Indiana Senatorial candidate hit a homer with the bases full at a political picnic. If he sticks to politics, he'll be losing money, considering the shortage of ballplayers.

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L.F. VAN ZELM

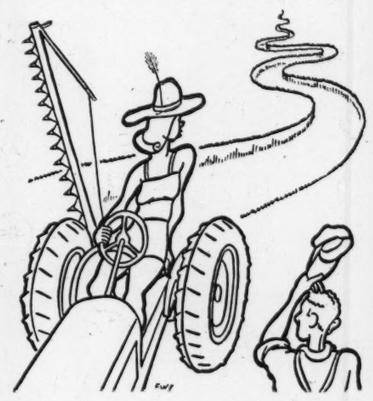
"Anybody Can Drive a Tractor"

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

An editorial on this page not too long ago implied that because Mrs. City could drive her husband's automobile she would be extremely valuable out on the farm, where she could operate the tractor. I make a point of believing everything I read here, hoping that my devotion will be reciprocated, for it would disturb me to be doubted, but I felt this established relationship between automobile and tractor deserved closer study before being spread abroad as a consummated fact. I have just had an opportunity to do some field research, and it seems advisable to report that it ain't no sich a thing.

The basic premise errs in assuming that a motor contrivance is essentially like any other motor contrivance. An automobile achieves its ultimate utility when someone gets in it and goes somewhere. As a machine, it supersedes the buggy, bicycle, and fortunately the barouche. It is a vehicle.



A tractor, however, is in no sense of the word a vehicle, and only the intellectually dim would ever consider getting on one for touring. My own feeling is that the farmer's greatest single need is someone to drive his tractor for him, and I am always glad to find a volunteer. After an hour or so of driving, I find the two seats concerned are no longer congenial, and it is much more fun to find something that can be done afoot.

Off and on, we have various people around here who spell me. They know how to drive automobiles, and they climb to the seat with a confident air. They have taken driving tests, and they are duly licensed under the statutes made and provided. They push down on the clutch release, deftly arrange the gears, and away they go about the dooryard waving to everyone and enjoying themselves a great deal.

The confidence, however, drips at the corners as soon as some implement is attached to the drawbar and the tractor is converted from a runabout to a power plant. The power plant, now, is responsive to clutch and throttle only in so far as the operator knows how to plow, harrow, cultivate, mow, spray potatoes, or back a four-wheel rack under the barn for a load of straw. Backing a rack under a barn is not in the motor vehicle registry tests, and there is no apparent manipulative connection between that and parking in the shopping district.

Having read that editorial, and tried to believe it, I was consequently hopeful about my hired man. My hired man, this summer, looks extremely well in shorts and halter, and her marks at William Cullen Bryant High School suggested more than the average. It seemed likely that a high-school graduate would tackle a tractor with some glee.

"Of course I can drive it," she said. "I can run a motorcycle."

Beyond demonstrating that the editorial writer didn't think of everything, I regarded this remark as interesting but naïve, particularly since our tractor is automatically governed, and in low (or beginner's) gear it develops only three miles an hour. That shaves a motorcycle down fairly thin.

"I will teach you to drive the tractor," I said.

So we hooked into the mowing machine and struck around a piece of timothy and clover. I drove the tractor and my hired man, winsomely attired in a fetching sun suit of seersucker and dimity, perched willy-nilly on the mowing machine and tugged bravely at the gag lever. This seemed wholly extraneous to her, but my technique had a point: I figured driving the tractor was incidental to cutting hay, and the place to learn mowing is on the mower. As soon as she found out how a mowing machine works, I reasoned, she would be more likely to make the tractor perform accordingly. Besides, I didn't relish the thought of riding the mower myself in the wake of someone whose ability stems from running a motorcycle.

My instruction, of course, was successful. My hired man yelled a good deal and the neighbors came and looked over the stone wall, but after two or three times around she was hoisting away the cutter-bar like an old hand at it, and she took great interest in careful and periodic oiling of the pitman. Oiling the pitman is the principal thing to mowing, and I now felt she was ready to sit up front and learn to drive. Her surprise was great when she realized that, now, there wasn't much to learn about driving. At dinner, when she ate three pork chops and a lot of other stuff and had two pieces of pie, she spoke about it and implied that any nincompoop can drive a tractor, but she—wonderful to relate—could cut hay.

That's the idea I have had all the time, but I hesitated to mention it until I saw the field trials.

Mirror of World Opinion

Democratic Party's Dilemma

The democratic system of government does not thrive on "indispensable" personal leadership, no matter how exceptional that leadership's qualities may be. For individuals are but temporary phenomena at best in the long scroll of history, and it is inherent in democracy that it shall be so fabricated as to make the system stand on its own feet. To do so, it must adapt itself to shifts in individual leadership not with an agonized wrench each time, but with the most casual adjustments.

The Democratic Party, as of today, illustrates vividly the dilemma created by any institution's prolonged dependence upon the will and character of a single man. Remove its 12-year boss and it is rent with factionalism, pulling in a half dozen contradictory directions. In this whole period there has been no real compulsion to compromise the increasing intra-party frictions because the power and position of One Man were substituted for the normal processes of evolution and debate and arbitration of issues.

The Democratic Party will ultimately pay for this. It will find itself structurally weak and disorganized when the single thread that has gradually come to be its principal reliance for cohesion gives way—as Franklin Roosevelt says even now he would "prefer," through retirement, to do.

Political parties, like all institutions comprised of a whole mass of varying interests and habits of mind, must be ever fluid, sensitive to new voices, constantly evolving into new and stronger forms. Individuals tend inescapably to become fixed in their mental attitudes, however zealous to remain fresh and responsive. This is a perfectly human attribute; to be otherwise would be superhuman.

In fairness it deserves to be said that F. D. R.'s earlier intellectual aggressiveness and his defiance of sheer dogma will be a part of whatever greatness history accords him. But there are human limits to this. And many of America's liberals who were once his most enthusiastic admirers are now openly critical of policies which have subsequently hardened and ceased to flow with the times.—*Des Moines Register.*

Will Fascism Hide Out in Argentina?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

At the very moment when a revolt of German Generals advertises to the world the inevitability of German military defeat, one American nation, Argentina, stiffens its loyalties to the Axis.

This is completely contrary to all rules of prudent behavior for smaller nations in a world at war. The other neutrals are now adjusting their relations as swiftly and comprehensively as possible to the coming Allied victory. Even Axis satellites are trying to shake off the stranglehold of the doomed cause. So far they have been unable to do much about it, but the signs of their desires are plain enough.

Why does Argentina alone cling to the Axis cause as though it were a living and continuing cause, not a cause destined for early obliteration?

There are several partial explanations, but there is only one which really satisfies. I submit, not as a provable fact, but as the only plausible explanation for such extraordinary behavior, that Naziism has fixed upon Argentina as the place where it will go underground when this war is over, not only as a refuge for its leaders but also as a warm nest within which the concepts of fascism are to be nurtured and a new attempt on the world spawned at some later day—perhaps years and perhaps even decades later.

Examine the world carefully. You will find no other country equally promising for the chrysalis stage of fascism. There is no country in Europe where Nazi leaders would even be safe in their persons. Switzerland or Sweden might offer them reluctant refuge, but in either it would be too easy for vengeful Germans to cross the frontier and eliminate them, as Trotzky was eliminated in Mexico. Small, heavily populated countries offer poor opportunities for hiding. And Europe has had such a fearful dose of fascism that its ideology would find no place where it could reside with comfort.

Spain is wide open to a revolution which would mean death to Nazi refugees. Portugal is bound to revert to traditional dependence on Britain after the war. Africa will take its postwar orders from London and Paris. The Arab world will have little inclination to shelter discredited Naziism. Asia will be dominated by Russia and China. Refuge in Japan is conceivable at the moment, but no German Nazi would be likely to put his head into that trap with the war going as it is.

They might conceivably be able to hide like miserable escaped convicts in the jungles of other Latin-American countries. But in all the world only Argentina offers them the kind of opportunity they must be looking for. Argentina is traditionally a lone wolf in Pan-American politics. It is strong for a smaller country. It is sensitive about its sovereignty. It has long and successfully played British interests within its borders off against America. It belongs to all orbits and to none. Its ruling class has strong fascist leanings. It is big in area and lightly populated.

Argentina's resentment towards the United States is a partial explanation of its present attitude. Its strong and wealthy German colony is another. Yet it is unprecedented in history for a nation in Argentina's position to buck deliberately the trend of the times and choose to cast its lot in with the losing cause in a great World War. Yet the nearer Germany has approached defeat, the more Argentina has veered away from the Allied ranks. One must assume that the natural inclination to be on the winning side has been overcome only by extreme pressures and influences. What are they?

The likely answer is that Argentina has been made the object of every ounce of financial and propaganda pressure which the Axis is still able to exert. Naziism focused on that country all it has left. Money and treasure has been pouring out of Germany somewhere during the past decade. Some of it is known to have gone to Argentina. No substantial amount has been traced to any other country.

It is by no means improbable, therefore, that the effort of the next decade to trail the vestigial remnants of fascism to their last hiding place is going to lead directly to Argentina. There, rather than in Germany, it will make its last stand and its final bid for survival.

Rebuilding French Economy

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Allied armies smashing toward Paris mean for one thing that Frenchmen must now begin to face fully the huge economic problem posed by the breakup of Nazi and Vichy rule in France. That the task of reorganizing French economy will be arduous is fully recognized by André Duprat of the French Postwar Planning Mission in London. M. Duprat's body, however, already had completed a 10-year master economic program for France to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies as soon as it resumes its functions.

France's future economy, according to this plan which M. Duprat says is supported by various groups interested in this economy and most of those comprising French resistance, will rest on three key bases: first, government ownership of natural resources and vital public services like transportation; second, stringent control of industries essential to the national welfare; third, free enterprise for the balance of French business.

Planning an economy divided into public and private sectors is nothing new in Europe. Socialists there have long advocated such. A few years before the war the *Parti Ouvrier Belge* (Socialists) had a comprehensive blueprint for the division of Belgian economy into nationalized and private sectors which was also to serve as a working model for all European States.

The French Postwar Planning Mission's program for a new French economy follows three trends shaping in France practically since the Middle Ages when State industry took form in guilds. Under the great Colbert in the seventeenth century, expansion of commercial capitalism and State intervention in private industry crushed these guilds, and French artisanry lost its independence. The Colbert policy grew until the middle of the eighteenth century when liberal currents began to appear in France's government. The vigorous individualism unleashed by the French Revolution halted the State intervention trend by suppressing corporations and rights of coalition.

Progress and science, however, brought new impulsion to French industry from 1830 with industrial capital making rapid gains. Management became specialized under men of vision and culture and labor's status improved. But a reverse trend appeared in 1848 with the gradual enactment of socializing measures and increasing government intervention in the organization and operation of private enterprise. State and private enterprise in France continued developing thus side by side into the twentieth century with a definite tendency to closer co-operation between the State and private industry.

Socializing trends reached high water in the Blum Government of 1936-37, when an avalanche of Left-flavored legislation hit France. French industrialists were so alarmed at the time they expressed fears the end of private enterprise in their country was in sight.

How France until the war was already divided into the three sectors envisaged by the French Postwar Planning Mission can be gauged by the French State's owning and operating its six big railroads, telephones, telegraph, radio, and monopolizing the production and sale of petroleum, tobacco, matches, saltpeter, powder, and fertilizer. The State controlled aviation, shipping, and the chemical industry as a majority stockholder. It also participated largely in power generation, intervened and partook widely in banking and credit, and through a Deposit and Consignment Fund invested and loaned billions of francs. The State further financed foreign trade, granted varieties of subsidies, fixed prices for many commodities and operated all arms plants. Yet in spite of this, French industry, commerce, and banking in the prewar era was still largely in private hands.

Now the French Planning Mission in London proposes regrouping and reorganizing French economy along these same lines. Included would be shift of some 30 per cent of French agricultural workers into decentralized and diversified industries, which seems logical since France is over-agriculturized and its industries have for too long been concentrated in less than one-tenth of the national area.

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